

BATTLESHIP OREGON HERE FOR TWO WEEKS

REPUBLICANS WILL CELEBRATE VICTORY

Huge Naval Vessel Anchors Off Harbor.

Feared to Bring Vessel Through the Channel.

Had Molokai been removed from its firm foundation on the lava rock to the outer end of the channel which leads into Honolulu? No, it could not be Molokai, as that island is not fortified, and this mass sticking up out of the water seemed to be bristling with guns. It might have been a puzzle to many, but the thing that loomed up on the horizon was really the United States first class battleship Oregon, with Captain Burwell in command, and as fine a crew of five hundred men as ever manned a "ship of the line."

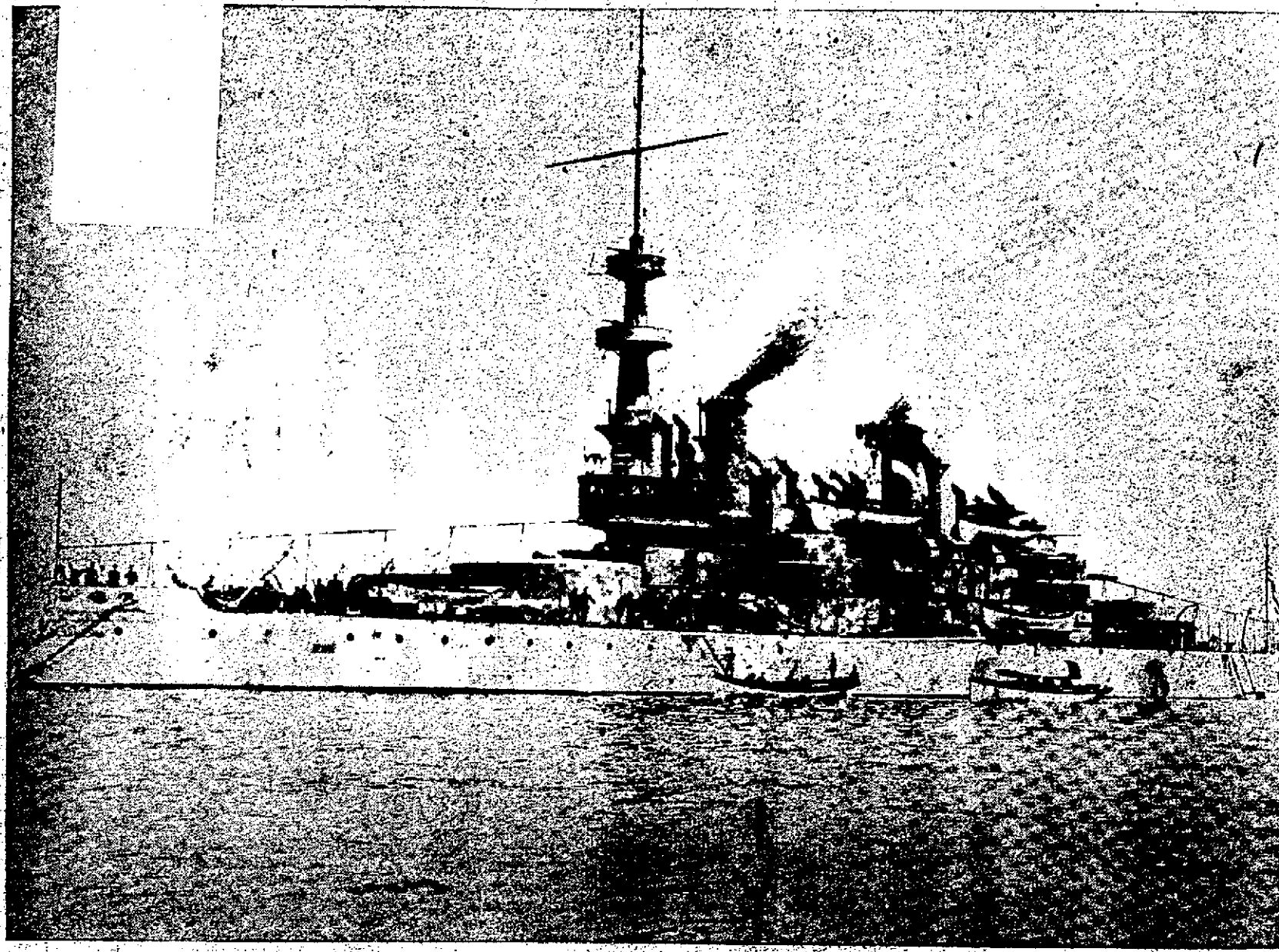
The Oregon, after a ten-days' passage from San Francisco, arrived off the port about noon yesterday, but although the pilot advised the captain that the harbor would safely house the big warship, he declined to enter and brought the ship to anchor very close to the end of the channel.

Captain Burwell was in a jolly mood when a reporter boarded the warship. He said he would have liked to enter the harbor, but that his battleship was worth more than ten cents, and that he could not take any risks with her. "You see," he said, "we are so big that we are clumsy as far as small harbors are concerned. The vessel cannot be steered as easily as a cruiser like the New York. We draw twenty-eight feet of water and we are about as wide as the channel, so that it would be almost impossible for us to get in without a tug boat on either side of us, and then it would be risky. And battleships are not entering harbors like they used to. They lay outside where it is very clean, and still they strive to get as close to the port as possible. We are now closer to the landing in Honolulu than we were to those in San Francisco."

"Of course, if it is too rough to coal out here tomorrow, we may go into the harbor, but I would prefer to coal outside, for then all dust blows away quickly, and leaves the vessel in a fine state for visitors. I want Honolulu people to come out and inspect the Oregon. I've got a lot of boats and launches here, and will haul as many as I can out to see the vessel, but of course I cannot take the whole town. What I cannot take, your boats inside will bring out. We will remain here for two weeks, and there will certainly be enough fine weather so that everyone will find some opportunity to come out. And mind you—everybody is welcome."

"We did not hurry on the voyage from San Francisco. We took plenty of time and did a great deal of drilling. We are going in for a new system of drilling—that of making the objective of all drills the pointing the gun, for it's the gun that we must handle in time of difficulties."

The Oregon is now in good condition, having undergone extensive repairs at Puget Sound. But this battleship has always been in good condition and has made records for herself ever since she was launched. Her part in the Spanish-American war will be recorded in history, for she made a most exciting run around Cape Horn in order to be "in at the finish" of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago. Her record is a fine one, and though she has spent over ten years in commission as a battleship, no one has come forward to say that she is worth a penny less than the \$3,222,000 the United States expended on her construction. The vessel is in fine fighting trim, and should any difficulty occur on the Asiatic station after this monster arrives there she is sure to



THE UNITED STATES FIRST CLASS BATTLESHIP OREGON.

GOVERNOR CALLS EXTRA SESSION

Governor Dole has issued a call for an extraordinary session of the legislature, to be held beginning on November 20. The call was sent out yesterday, and the expectation is that in the face of the legal opinions which have been furnished there will be no contest over the members of the upper house who will fill the places when the session is called to order.

While the members of the body are entitled to a return of \$200 each for service at such a special session, there will be no pay for their services at once, nor will there be any payment of the bills that may be incurred, for the reason that the senate alone cannot make any appropriations for the work that it must do.

ARE NEGRO CONVICTS DESPERATE CRIMINALS?

Renny Says "No," But Warden Henry Declares That They Are the "Bad Men" of Oahu Prison.

Editor Advertiser:—A statement in your issue of Saturday, the 8th inst. under heading "Convicts Plotted to Get Guns," first sentence, last paragraph, "That Woods, the life man, is a most desperate character no one doubts," requires correction. A large number of your readers doubt it and the writer is one of the number. I don't believe that Woods is even an ordinarily bad fellow; he is a very pleasant looking negro and so far as I can learn has never done anything desperate or deserving of the inhuman treatment he has for some time past been daily subjected to. I consider it an insult to our much boasted of twentieth century civilization, to load a human being with chains and weights, turn him out on the public highways surrounded by armed guards and compel him, loaded as he is, to do a certain amount of work. If this apparently uneducated man is deserving of so much torture for committing a very paltry crime, what in the name of fortune will be done to the educated black-

The call of the Governor reads as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

I, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, hereby convene the Senate in Special Session on Thursday, the Twentieth day of November, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Two, for the consideration of such public business as may be brought before it.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused (Seal) ed the seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol in Honolulu this Tenth day of November, A. D. 1902.

SANFORD B. DOLE.

By the Governor,

HENRY E. COOPER,

Secretary of the Territory.

nection with the three 'bad men' we have in Oahu prison which have not come to the ears of the general public and should they know them they will probably agree with us that we really have some very desperate fellows to handle."

"It might be well to give the records, as far as we know them of the three negroes who escaped at the Makiki quarry and were later recaptured. Woods is here on a life sentence for burglary and was sentenced by a Maui judge. Before he was tried, in broad daylight, he crawled over the prison walls here like a cat and gave us a lively chase of three-quarters of an hour before we captured him. We sent him over to Maui to be sentenced and before receiving his sentence there he made a bold attempt at escape but this was frustrated by the jailer. He was brought back here and I took pity on him because of his long sentence. We treated him exceptionally well. We explained to him that good conduct would probably secure him a pardon. A short time afterwards he made a dash for liberty at Makiki. He was at large for ten days and during that time secured a revolver with which he threatened to kill the watchman out there and later he tried to murder Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, but we got him. Of course after these three attempts at escape and the attempt at murder we had to add a ball and chain to his dress. He was always overbearing towards other prisoners and always seemed ready to kill a fellow prisoner on the slightest pretext while he has since made many threats to wipe out all of the officers of this prison. He admits having served time in the southern prisons of the United States. This latest attempt at escape showed that he was thoroughly bad and the threats he has uttered also show that he means business in case he gets a chance to kill an officer. We now have him in a darkened cell."

"So much for Woods. As to Ed. Williams—he is only a short time man and by good conduct his term would have been a very short one. Recently he seized a ten-pound sledge hammer and started to kill a fellow prisoner. He struck at his head and the man raising his arm to shield himself had it skinned in a frightful manner. Of course we have to protect our prisoners and Williams was given a ball and chain to prevent further attempts at murder of his comrades."

"Bob Williams came here with only a two-year term. By good conduct he could have reduced this considerably. We gave him easy work as a cook but at the first opportunity he got a file

When Warden Henry of Oahu Prison was shown the above letter yesterday he smiled. "Tell Mr. Renny," he said, "that I will consider it my duty to advise Woods that he has one staunch friend in Honolulu and that if he ever gets out of prison he can be sure of a welcome, as a guest, at the home of Mr. Renny."

"There are a lot of matters in con-

Fine Luau Planned In Honor of Winning.

Committees Will Take Up Task of Preparing for Event.

Republican success at the polls will be celebrated by a monster luau, if the plans which have been made are carried through by the general committee. The proposals call for a great feast at some central point like the Capitol grounds at which there shall be provided a varied bill of fare for something like 5,000 people, and at which there shall be such a review of the voters by the men who won, as will show the integrity of the Republican column and outline the future course of the party.

The plans for the feast have been under way for the past week, in fact since the returns showed that Prince Kuhio was the winner of the polling. The members of the Legislature elect began the work of preparation, and their first duty was the making of an estimate of what might be done and what it should cost. The price was fixed at \$2,500 and it was decided that there should be every element of the old-fashioned feast made prominent in the luau, and that in addition there should be a parade of the voters reviewed by the candidates who won.

The final meeting of the members elect held yesterday morning passed a resolution, that the feast be prepared, and that the Central committee take charge of it and make it a success. The report set forth as well that there has been donated for the purpose of meeting the expenses \$425 and that, means for the affair had been promised to the extent of something like \$250 more. This would leave to be furnished not more than \$1,800, and it is the belief of the men interested that this could be secured within a short time.

When this report was received by the members of the central committee at the meeting last evening there was little discussion of the matter. It was the unanimous opinion that there should be some such celebration of the success of the party, and on motion a committee of which E. C. Winston is the chairman, was named for the purpose of securing the funds or at least of making at a meeting this afternoon, a report upon the practicability of carrying through the plans for the luau.

It was represented to the committee that there are several firms in the city who which have in mind the tender to their employees some such feast in celebration of the victory and they will not make their feast personal but will be willing to join with the committee in some such general celebration of the victory which means so much to the Republicans and the people of the Islands in general. It is said to be the intention to draw no lines in this feast but to make it one which will include everyone no matter of what party, as it is intended that the entire people shall make merry.

The intention if possible is to have the tables laid on the lawn on the makai front of the executive building. The meats will be cooked in the rear and every arrangement will be made which will mean the quick and fresh service of the people. There will be a concert by the band in the dinner hour and it is hoped that the bands from the Oregon and the New York will be kept in readiness to add to the festive occasion. It is expected that the affair will be set for Saturday evening of this week.

Old Senate Pan.

The Home Rule claim that the old Senators are entitled to seats at this special session is effectually set at rest by the election certificates which these senators now hold. They were issued by High Sheriff Brown two years ago and he stated yesterday that they were dated from the day of the last election to November 4th.

GRITTY OVER THE CABLE

Bureaucrats Jump To Attack It.

(By Telegraph to the N. Y. Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Army and Navy officers attach deep significance to the special dispatch from Honolulu in the Tribune today announcing an agreement between the British Colonial Cable Association and the Pacific Commercial Cable Company to establish a line between Fanning Island and Honolulu. They regard such an agreement as discounting the United States government and as menacing American interests, not only in Hawaii, the Philippines and China, but wherever it is essential that this country should enjoy telegraphic communication in the commercial and military theatre of the Pacific. It strengthens the opinion they have expressed for the last four years, that a government line across the Pacific would be the only means of insuring constant communication with Manila or other American ports, except through the devious, expensive, and easily interrupted European channels now in operation. This announcement, they think, fully confirms the conviction they have so often expressed that the Cable Trust has never seriously entertained the proposition to build a Pacific Cable on which the United States could rely in an international emergency, and that its recent representations to the contrary before committees of Congress were designed solely to deter the government from building its own line. The generous terms offered by President Roosevelt to the Pacific Commercial Cable Company through Attorney General Knox nearly two months ago have been studiously and insolently ignored, army and navy officials say, by the controlling officials of that company. Nevertheless, reports are of frequent occurrence in the public press that the company is going rapidly ahead to lay its line from San Francisco to Honolulu without seeking permission to land on American territory or paying any attention to the guarantees demanded by the executive as prerequisite to any and all operations. Without any legal status in Hawaii, and in defiance of the President of the United States, the company now arranges with the British government to land the military cable there, an undertaking which is declared by officers to be the height of impertinence, especially in view of the following hitherto unwritten historical incident:

A PROPOSITION REJECTED.

In 1893, when Great Britain was doing all in her power to encourage the construction of the Canadian-Australian cable, connecting all important Pacific Ocean possessions and strategic bases, and when the attitude of the American administration toward Hawaii was peculiar enough to be misunderstood, the State Department was sounded by the British minister as to whether the United States would object to the acquisition by Great Britain of one of the minor islands of the Hawaiian group, purely for use as a cable relay station and not for naval purposes. It was represented that the facility of operating a submarine cable was as the square of its length, and that the distance from Vancouver to the nearest British point, Fanning Island, was 3,600 knots, a much longer span than any cable in existence or proposed, and that the 600 miles saved by way of Hawaii would remove the greatest obstacle to the consummation of the project. The Secretary of State replied emphatically, in terms which left no opening for argument, that the proposition could not be entertained for an instant. Several years ago the subject was again cautiously broached, and was met with a more emphatic rebuff.

Now under the close operating agreement which binds all the cable companies, there would be little or nothing to prevent the British colonial military cable receiving all the advantages of a practical concession hitherto refused if it were permitted to reach Hawaii through the collusion of a so-called American company, which admitted before Congress that it is a party to agreements with the great British cable monopoly, the Eastern Extension, which prevent it from accepting the President's stipulation that the cable to Manila shall be extended to the Chinese coast.

DANGERS IN THE AGREEMENT.

The strategic question involved by the landing of the British imperial and colonial cable in Hawaii, the military key to the Pacific, is unimportant, however, in the opinion of the army officers, compared with the grave menace to the completion of the great cable across the Pacific to Guam and Luzon in the immediate future. The line from San Francisco to Honolulu, especially with a connection to Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia, would quickly prove commercially remunerative, and there is every likelihood that its promoters, unbound by any such guarantee as President Roosevelt has sought to exact from them, would decline to lay and operate the long stretch across the Pacific, which would admittedly have to create and handle enormous business besides government messages to pay dividends. The agreement announced in the Tribune would leave Guam and Luzon indefinitely at the mercy of the Eastern Extension Company, not only as to delays and rates in ordinary times, but as occurred before the protocol of 1893

THE MAUI ELECTION

Aftermath of the Battle of the Ballots.

MAUI, Nov. 8.—The election passed off most quietly in all the fifteen precincts of Maui, Molokai and Lanai. The weather being pleasant excepting for some light showers on East Maui, it brought out a full vote. Only those voters disabled by sickness stayed away from the polls.

The distinguishing characteristic of the occasion throughout almost every precinct was the early attendance of the electors. At Wailuku, with a registration of 468, a line of waiting citizens nearly a mile long was reported during the early morning hours and by noon 300 of the total number had voted.

At Hamakua, of 189 names on the list but twenty-five remained at 1 p. m. It was the same story in Makawala and other places. In most of the smaller precincts the polls would have been closed several hours before five if it had not been for one or two sick men who could not be present at the voting places. The only precinct to count the ballots before the appointed time was Precinct No. 11 at Huelo. At 3:15 p. m., the news was telephoned all over the island that Kalaniana'ole had "drawn first blood," winning over Wilcox by 23 to 12, a good augury for Republicans.

No news as to results in other sections was obtained until after dark and then it seemed that the Republicans were in the lead until about 9 p. m., when the Home Rule strongholds, Wailuku and Lahaina were heard from and it was known that Kuhl had but ten votes the advantage of his rival Wilcox. This indeed was a great victory when the statistics are compared with those of 1900, and that it is recalled that Maui is the home of Wilcox who was born and bred at Ulupalakua and who now has two brothers living there.

Still great anxiety was felt until Molokai was heard from concerning the fate of the representative ticket. Mr. Dickey's election as senator being already conceded. At least four of the "luamakaainanas" were thought to be safely chosen, but all at once the Republicans grew selfish and wished for the whole six.

Although the telephone remained open all night no report from Molokai was received until Wednesday morning when a boat flying the stars and stripes brought the news to Lahaina that the Republicans were again victorious—and that all the Republican candidates were elected with the exception of Louis von Tempsky, who was seventh on the representative list, being only nine votes behind the sixth successful candidate.

His failure of election is much regretted. Still he made a most gallant fight for it and it is thought that if it had not been for a campaign lie put into circulation (so it is stated) on Molokai by a prominent Home Ruler, the Republican ticket would have received much stronger support at the Settlement and in the Pukoo precinct.

The lying rumor was that Wilcox was dead and that the haoles had stolen his body.

The rumor of Wilcox's death was in circulation all over Maui but did not influence the voting.

Chairman Fogue of the Republican District Committee is to be congratulated on a Republican victory gained by hard and constant fighting against great odds. The victory was more complete than was anticipated by the most sanguine.

Superintendent E. B. Carley should be heartily thanked for his courtesy in communicating the returns during the night of the 4th. The work at the office until midnight was a great strain upon his throat and vocal organs. He remained on duty until 3:30 a. m. Wednesday morning.

was signed, would prevent the United States from communicating at all by wire with its own possessions if this country should ever happen to be in a state of belligerency with countries other than Great Britain. Officers of both military services, while not disposed to regard England or any of her colonies as even remotely likely to quarrel seriously with the United States, nevertheless declare that every nation is a possible enemy, however strong international friendship may be, and that the United States, with all its recent experience in the use and abuse of cables in war time, in message espionage and cables conveniently out of order at critical moments, should be the last nation to contemplate the deliberate creation of conditions which are repugnant to every American officer who has given thought to the subject.

The President, in announcing the conditions upon which the Pacific Commercial Cable Company should be permitted to build the cable from the United States to the Philippines by way of Hawaii, Midway, and Guam, acted on the advice of Admiral Bradford, who has devoted many years to this matter, and it is likely that he will be asked for information before any cable laying is permitted between San Francisco and Honolulu. General Greeley, who had charge of the West Indian cable during the war with Spain, and who has built up a network of lines throughout the Philippine Archipelago and connected the ports of Alaska with the outside world, is also prepared to give the president some valuable points on the cable monopoly and the extreme dangers of the deal announced from Honolulu.

SENATE SESSION MAY BE CALLED

Gov. Dole Favors Summoning New Members Here for Action.

Governor Dole will call the Senate in extra session to convene on November 20th, according to the plans which he has discussed with members of his official family and Republicans who have been at work during the campaign in the central committee of the party. While the decision is not absolute, it has been talked of in the council and the Governor himself has expressed himself as in favor of such action.

The fact that the wish of the men who made the victory of Tuesday possible by their management of the campaign was for such a session, was communicated to the executive yesterday by a sub-committee who which laid before him the following resolution, passed by the committee:

Whereas, there exists a vacancy in the Treasuryship of the Territory of Hawaii; and

Whereas, the appointive power rests concurrently with the Executive and the Senate of the Territory; and

Whereas, in the filing of this office, the confidence of the community in the conduct of its financial affairs must be restored; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Governor and request him to call immediately an extraordinary session of the Senate for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the Treasury.

The question was then taken up and discussed at some length by the Governor and his advisers and they are said to be all of the one opinion, that in this way and this way only may there be a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties which surround the present situation in the government.

When the announcement of the Adviser that such a step was contemplated, was read yesterday morning, there was a great deal of comment on the streets. There is majority of the people who look upon the plan as one which will result in the greatest good for the people, in that it may bring about a harmonious agreement between the members of the Senate and the Governor through conferences, which will mean rapid and effective work during the session of the legislature which is to meet in February.

There are others who believe that the course is the wrong one and they say that there is no necessity for such action.

At this time as the governor has the power to fill the vacancy now existing and matters may run along without any disagreements until the regular session meets. It is held by some of these men that the expense feature will make an argument against the party with the Home Rulers.

On the other hand there were persons yesterday who went further and urged that the legislature as a whole should be called, so that there might be passed a loan bill. Some of these advocates of immediate action said that they believed that Congress must act upon any loan bill, and in consequence if there was not action before the regular session it could not be completed in time to send over to Washington during the short session and consequently there must be a wait of a year before any such monies as might be derived from the sale of bonds will be available.

This contention is not well founded, for Section 55 of the Organic Act provides: "Nor shall any such bond or indebtedness be incurred until approved by the President of the United States." This can be secured if at all without congressional action.

Already there are candidates for the various offices which will be in the gift of the Senate. Among the Senators here there is a sentiment for Senator Clarence Crabbe for president of the body. He is the only man who has come out for the place. His election is fairly assured however. Senator Crabbe says that he is not on any slate and is not trying to pull any other candidate through with him.

For the clerkship, which was so fat a job for Cayless, there are three candidates with several islands to hear from. William Savidge is one of these and William H. Coney, of the committee, is another. Maui has a candidate in the person of Noah Aluli. For sergeant-at-arms James Shaw, has the lead, and his good run in the Fifth district has made him many friends and he may win the place. W. J. Coelho and John E. Bush are out for the interpretership. There may be no interpreter, however, for the short special session. One slate was made up yesterday with the names of W. H. Coney, Coelho and Emil Ney for the elective places, but there was some question as to the success of the ticket.

PARIS BEATS OUT DESHA BY A ONE VOTE MARGIN

Later Returns Change the Result on Hawaii. Wilcox Carries the Island of Lanai.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

HILO, November 7.—Official returns from Laupahoehoe filed with Sheriff today change previous announcement of election of Desha and give Paris a majority of one. Election of Fernandez will be contested by both the party and Pritchard.

In addition to the above message to the Advertiser a telegram was received by Chairman Crabbe of the Republican committee last evening which contained the same facts, showing that the election of Paris had been by the narrow margin of one vote. This message stated that the senatorial candidates had received the following totals: Palmer P. Woods, 1,123; John D. Paris, 1,055; Stephen Desha, 1,054.

This was not all the news brought by wire and mail yesterday, for the Mauna Loa fetched the official returns from Maui, Molokai and Lanai. According to these Wilcox succeeded in carrying one island of the group. This is the island of Lanai, where, out of 21 votes, the delegate won by a majority of three.

This cuts down the majority of Kuhl in the district by that number.

Suspected Diamond Thief.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Philip Lambale, alias Phil Bailey, was arrested last night on suspicion of having stolen unset diamonds to the value of \$3,000 from the firm of Wechter & Weinman in the Masonic Temple last Saturday. Members of the diamond firm recognized a photograph of Lambale as that of a man who had been seen on the sixth floor of the temple building on the afternoon of the robbery. Several detectives were detailed on the case and it was soon learned that Lambale was in Chicago after having been absent several months in the East.

Word has been received from Hilo of the death of Captain Robert Andrews, presumably from poisoning. The brief dispatch does not say whether the death was the result of suicide or murder. A coroner's jury is now investigating the mysterious affair.

as Maui gave 10, Molokai 18, and Lanai reduced the total. On Molokai Kuhl got 126 votes of the lepers, as against 99 for Wilcox. There has been no change in the legislative tickets as already announced, although there is said to be some question of the success of Kanoho.

RATIFICATION PLANS.

The sub-committee of the Republican committee which is looking over plans for an effective celebration of the victory of Tuesday has not reached any decision yet. Figures are being obtained as to the cost of various forms of entertainment, and the plans will be carried through next week, if there is an agreement upon a proper course. Among the various suggestions is one that there be a luncheon, which will cost something like \$2,500.

Salvationist Training Schools.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—General Ballington Booth and the Territorial Commanders of the Volunteers of America attending the council here have under consideration plans for establishing training schools at San Francisco, Chicago and New York. The schools will be for the training of young men and women in Evangelistic work. Funds have been raised and within the next year the schools will be fairly under way. The council is also revising certain rules regarding the appointment and promotion of officers in the organization.

A Lame Shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This liniment is unequalled as a soothing lotion. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

HOW NECKAR WAS LOST

Story of How King Came to Take Island.

A good many people will remember the stirring day in the spring of 1894 when Minister King got on an inter-island steamer, after sending aboard a big flagpole and a Hawaiian ensign to fly for it, and made all haste for Neckar Island, followed later in the day by the British cruiser Champion, which had been lying in the harbor. It was rumored then that the Champion had been instructed to annex the island for a cable station, and that Captain King's trip was made to outwit her. The sequel of the story, giving inside facts hitherto unknown to the Hawaiian public, follows:

OTTAWA, October 13.—Much interest is manifested in the expected announcement by Sir Wilfrid Laurier regarding the attitude of the government in permitting the United States to lay a cable from Honolulu to connect with the all-British Pacific cable at Fanning Island. A report has been received from Honolulu that this permission has already been granted, but it is not credited in Government circles here.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has just returned from England, where, it is believed, arrangements were completed.

Those in authority say that such a concession to the United States would threaten to a certain extent the independence of the all-British cable project, and could serve no other purpose than to enable the United States company to compete, perhaps unfairly, with the state-owned cable between Canada and Australia.

When, in 1894, Sir Sanford Fleming, of Ottawa, was in England promoting the Pacific cable project, he urged upon the imperial authorities the necessity of securing undisputed possession of Neckar Island, near the Sandwich group, as a convenient landing-place for the cable, being only about 2,400 nautical miles from Vancouver. The British Government promised to act, but the admiralty would not be hurried in the matter of sending a man-of-war to Neckar to hoist the flag on the island. The utmost secrecy had to be maintained. After some delay, the vessel sailed for Neckar Island, but only to find on arriving that the Hawaiian flag was already flying over that territory. The mission had failed and only by a few hours.

It was long a mystery how the British plans were foiled, but it is a mystery no longer. About the time the British commissioner left Ottawa to do the flag-hoisting a certain Australian cabinet minister visited Ottawa on his way home. The secret of the territory-grabbing expedition was whispered in his ear with every confidence in his discretion. But upon his arrival in Honolulu he called on President Dole, and in the course of a convivial evening let out the secret. Next day a steamer sailed with the Hawaiian flag on board for Neckar Island.

Neckar Island lost to Great Britain, there was nothing to do but to have the cable carried on to the next red spot on the route, which was Fanning Island, 3,561 nautical miles from Vancouver, making the longest stretch of cable in the world.

I. Milner, the second Jap charged with "slavery," waived examination before Commissioner Gill on Saturday and was held to answer to the Federal grand jury. His bond was fixed at \$2,000.

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FITCH FILES HIS CLAIM

The Marcus Island Title Before Hay.

By the last steamer there was sent forward to Washington the application of the Marcus Island Guano Company for a money indemnity for the loss of Marcus Island, or for the restoration of their rights to the speck in the mid-Pacific. The application is placed in the hands of Ex-Senator John M. Thurston who will present it to the State Department.

The documents sent to Secretary Hay go to prove the ownership of the island by Captain Rosehill, W. C. Peacock and Thos. Fitch. Affidavit is made by Captain Rosehill of his discovery of the island and the hoisting of the American flag and the subsequent visit after the claim was made. The correspondence with the Japanese government is set out in full and there are also photographs illustrating the landing of the party from the Julia E. Whalen and of scenes on the island.

As the matter now stands the Marcus Island Co., is liable to forfeiture of the bond of \$50,000 filed with the State Department, in which it was agreed that proper facilities for the removal of the guano deposits must be made within twelve months. As it is now impossible to do this the Honolulu promoters are up against a serious proposition.

An exhaustive brief has been prepared by Col. Fitch in support of Captain Rosehill's claim to the island. Mr. Fitch in his view of the case claims that:

"So far as Rosehill's individual rights are concerned it is true, that he might have lost them ultimately, by non user, or by abandonment. Such abandonment might have been effected by a formal instrument, filed with the Department of State, or it might have been presumed from failure to occupy the island. But such presumption can only be indulged in, when the owner of land, or of an easement such as a road or alley, or of a water right, absolutely abandons or continuously for a period as long as is necessary to acquire an adverse title to real estate under the statute of limitations. In few of the States is this period fixed by statute, at less than ten years, and at common law it is twenty years. Captain Rosehill was not physically absent from Marcus, more than seven years at any one time, and between his last visit in 1895, and the Japanese advent in 1896, the period was less than one year. In any event, if Rosehill was guilty of neglect, that was a question between his government and himself, with which the government of the United States had no concern; and Rosehill's laches, if there were laches, was condoned by the United States, when it accepted his fifty thousand dollars bond, and issued to him its license to occupy Marcus Island.

"There is another view of the law under which if we cannot obtain the island we ought to obtain from Japan indemnity for the loss.

"If the State Department shall hold that the action of Secretary Blaine in 1889, in filing Captain Rosehill's papers, did not constitute an acceptance, by the United States, of sovereignty over Marcus Island, and that the action of the department in 1902, in accepting a bond from Captain Rosehill, was not an acceptance of sovereignty, because in 1889 the claim of Japan intervened. If the State Department shall hold that the United States has never claimed or exercised sovereignty over Marcus Island and if the Guano Act of Congress is not to be considered at all in this connection, it still appears:

"First. That Captain Rosehill, by his acts in 1889 acquired possession of, and a right of property in, and that this right so acquired became vested by the building of a house, and a year's actual occupation.

"Second. That this right was still existing and undisturbed by any adverse claim, when, in 1895, he again landed on the island.

"Third. That the Government of Japan does not claim that its subjects made any formal claim to the island, or attempted any permanent occupancy of it until 1896 or that the Japanese Government recognized Marcus as a part of its possessions until 1896.

"Fourth. That the rights of property acquired by Captain Rosehill in 1889, and re-assented in 1896, could not under the laws of Japan, or of any other civilized power have been lost by abandonment, or non use, during the brief period that existed between his occupancy, and the advent of the Japanese.

"Fifth. That these rights were still existing when Rosehill and his men were expelled from the island by the Japanese Government officials, in August, 1902.

"Sixth. That conceding that the United States has no claim to sovereignty over Marcus, yet its citizens has a just claim against Japan for the value of his property forcibly taken from his possessions.

"Seventh. That it is the duty of the United States to present his claim.

"If the Department of State shall coincide with these views, the Marcus Island Company will be ready to supply it with proofs as to the actual value of the island, which I may state informally is the value of the guano there deposited. This under the Act of Congress, is four dollars per ton—less than one-half of its actual value. The extent of these deposits is not known, and the Government of Japan prevented us from ascertaining with any degree of accuracy, but there are conjectured to be between one hundred thousand and one million tons.

FIGURES SHOW HOW MAUI CAST VOTES ON TUESDAY

SECOND DISTRICT—KONA, KAU AND KOHALA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

For Delegate.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Kuhio	147	53	137	179	123	14	41	67	751
Wilcox	173	33	65	59	49	33	63	10	485

For Senators.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Apiki	6	3	21	21	23	9	52	13	148
Dewha	58	17	72	127	64	7	46	21	412
Makekau	34	30	51	46	22	6	55	25	289
Paris	69	21	100	186	105	17	43	37	573
Fua	105	41	44	22	46	27	62	35	380
Woods	239	39	72	38	32	22	46	3	491

For Representatives.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Apiki	74	4	21	107	23	6	49	12	220
Greenwell	74	22	86	168	73	16	13	17	458
Kalalawa	9	3	78	22	4	1	15	6	138
Kanaho	196	87	63	37	26	19	51	9	438
Kekaula	10	11	43	15	3	2	72	40	197
Kelikoa	64	10	115	141	53	3	8	22	426
Kesauli	81	10	32	29	24	1	91	9	279
Leaso	11	3	4	20	36	34	19	1	187
Makahalupa	51	25	105	141	59	29	26	1	436
Malulani	5	12	13	8	11	1	14	1	74
Monarrat	41	19	45	42	26	11	44	64	342
Naope	94	13	24	17	40	13	26	2	231
Uulaa	255	60	25	88	11	7	43	32	548
Uilama	96	22	54	119	102	21	41	1	640

Candidates, 1902.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Kalaniana'ole	126	70	79	20	9	161	81	19	42	136	23	29	112	49	23	969
Wilcox, R. W.	99	79	111	61	12	272	15	18	41	40	120	20	78	44	42	944
Clark, T.	37	51	13	17	0	78	5	1	40	16	7	21	23	0	8	317
Dickey, C. H.	114	53	44	13	6	120	78	21	28	124	22	22	97	55	17	824
Kamakole, J.	4	2	9	3	0	6	2	5	7	7	2	2	4	1	5	53
White, Wm.	74	34	120	41	8	198	7	9	3	7	9	2	55	36	37	631
Aukai, D. H.	8	5	2	3	0	5	3	3	9	9	4	2	4	1	8	66
Beckley, F. W.	97	77	103	45	11	255	14	15	31	30	6	25	84	49	44	886
Forsthy, A. K.	28	36	11	12	0	37	5	2	44	11	8	21	11	0	6	237
Hala, W. P.	111	50	40	16	6	129	73	16	25	119	21	27	128	49	17	827
Hihlo, J. K.	96	50	109	65	10	238	13	15	18	15	2	66	50	37	776	
Kalama, S.	107	67	25	14	6	139	83	15	55	146	23	32	101	46	19	895
Kaumakaoale	22	10	3	15	0	27	3	4	8	8	1	0	24	3	10	137
Kawahoa	93	37	92	41	9	224	14	12	11	24	2	2	63	45	40	709
Kellinai	117	69	69	19	8	177	79	17	36	133	21	33	105	52	24	949
Kookoo	88	38	92	40	8	252	8	17	28	23	5	16	70	48	41	774
Makekau	87	29	120	43	11	198	10	10	22	25	5	26	70	47	35	738
Nakaleka	114	74	26	12	8	122	73	15	23	118	19	19	94	47	13	787
Naki, Pala	18	71	11	10	0	32	3	4	18	11	7	14	16	1	3	219
Pali, Philip	115	48	35	37	10	141	75	15	28	116	20	25	90	46	15	867
Richardson	36	46	20	7	0	49	5	3	15	12	10	32	18	2	7	262
Von Tempky	110	40	46	13	6	131	76	16	40	115	18	12	90	47	19	779
Wallehua	68	31	72	29	9	213	4	9	9	9	1	2	71	44	29	600

THE KONA ORPHANAGE IS IN NEED OF MONETARY AID

Report of Kona Orphanage for October, 1902.—During the month six children have been received; one little boy a year and a half old, a girl three and a girl four years old, whose father (a Norwegian), deserted his family, leaving them in poverty. The neighbors and Associated Charities have been caring for them. Mrs. Berger, manager of the Associated Charities asked me to take the children. On the same boat with these children came two native boys, ages seven and eleven years, who have neither father nor mother, and whose grandmother, with whom they were living, was too old and feeble to care for them. Also one Russian-Native boy, orphan, thirteen years old sent by Mrs. Berger, manager of the Associated Charities.

I received a letter a few days ago from a lady in Hilo asking about putting two children here, ages eight months and seven years. She said that the mother recently died and the father must labor.

We now have forty-four children. The expenses during the month are as follows: salaries, \$165; labor, \$20, food, \$41.70, household supplies, clothing, bedding and incidentals, \$133.47, total, \$360.17.

Money received during the month: Miss Harrison, \$5; Miss Felker, \$10; Miss Beard, \$288; money taken in at orphanage, \$5.40; total amount for month, \$308.40.

Services and articles received: Miss Felker, clothing; Mrs. Godfrey, clothing; Mrs. Madra, clothing; Miss Harrison, one week's work at orphanage; Mrs. Cockburn, twelve dozen quarts of

grape jam; Mr. Chas. F. Hart, one book for library; Miss Belle Johnson, one book for library; Miss L. A. Tisdale, two books for library; Mrs. Monroe (Tarrytown, N. Y.), five books; Mrs. Anna R. Hill, two books; Dr. Elkin, two books; Mrs. Henriksen, children's story books.

We now have fourteen hundred dollars in the treasury which will last but four months at the present rate. Painting, whitewashing, repairing and building to the amount of four thousand dollars should be done within the next four months. This is the only place in the islands which provides a home for children of all ages and nationalities. More than two thirds of our children are from Honolulu. This institution has been open and receiving children for three years, and during all that time, but \$2,243 has been contributed by Honolulu people, and \$605 by people on the other islands and in California.

I would not ask any one to help if I had money of my own, but I do intend the needy children shall be cared for. It is God's work and some one will send the money. As I write I am watching a delicate little baby whose father never owned him and whose mother forsook him. Why don't I have a nurse for him? Because I want to make the little money that I have care for as many as possible of the poor homeless little ones. I cannot go to Honolulu to solicit—am needed here. You who are able and willing, please send me the money or deposit it with Bishop's Bank for Kona Orphanage.

ALICE F. BEARD,
Manager of Kona Orphanage

NOT ALASKAN

FRONTIER MARKS

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 30.—Archibald Cameron, road superintendent, who has just arrived here from Porcupine, says the line of boundary monuments alleged to have been discovered and stated to be the demarkation of Alaskan boundary are ruins of stone huts built by the Indians of the interior, where they met those of the coast on a neutral ground about sixty-eight miles from tidewater and about ten miles beyond the timberland.

He describes the origin of the huts as follows: "The Indians of the coast and those of the interior were jealous of each other; in fact were hereditary foes and it was after generations of bitter feuds that an armistice was established between them. Before the arrangement of this aboriginal modus vivendi the interior or Stick Indians were not allowed to hunt or trap on the Pacific slope, the coast or Chilas Indians holding all the territory which lies between the sea and the mountains and as their particular reserve."

"When the Russians established trading posts on the coast of Alaska, the Chilas sent envoys to the Sticks and proposed peace terms so that their furs could be exchanged. A truce was made by which the Sticks were allowed to come across the divide laden with furs to a certain point where the Chilas met them with a stock of goods from the store houses of the Russians and there at stated times of the year a great Indian fair was held. A meeting place was outside of the timber line and as no wood was available the Indians built stone huts of the most primitive construction and those huts were used in common year after year by the trader. These were the so-called monuments."

"The information collected by those men will be sent to pastors of the churches in every city in the country, and those men, with sympathetic, influential members of their congregations, will work quietly among the people, and induce them not to patronize the plays when they come to town. A similar course will be pursued with plays that are found worthy and elevating, the ministers and laymen asking their friends to attend. It is hoped, he said, that in a few years a complete reform of the stage in America may be brought about."

Dr. Bentley declared that the stage is a means by which many existing evils might be remedied, but he declared it to be under the present conditions degrading and demoralizing.

WILL TRY AND REFORM STAGE

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Members of the Church Club have become affiliated with the Actors' Church Alliance of America at a joint meeting in this city. Heretofore the membership for the alliance has included only theatrical folk and clergymen.

The members of the Church Club who pledged their support to the movement did so after listening to the story of the Alliance told by the Rev. Dr. Walter E. Bentley, rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and General Secretary of the Alliance. He explained for the first time how the alliance has planned to "knock out" the immoral plays in America.

A committee of clergymen has been appointed, he said, to visit the various plays, and to ascertain which are fit for the religious men and women to see and hear, and for the children to know about. That committee, he said, includes several of the first clergymen in New York.

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CONVICTS PLOTTED TO GET GUNS

Had Arranged to Shoot Their Pursuers.

The life of Warden Henry, and perhaps of several police officials, might have been sacrificed by the three negro desperadoes of Oahu prison, who escaped and were quickly recaptured on Thursday, had not their carefully laid plans gone wrong, for the negroes had made arrangements to secure arms and ammunition, but the man who was to have got these failed to carry out his part of the program.

For weeks the three negroes have been laying careful plans for escape and revenge upon the prison officials, and particularly on Warden Henry, whom all have declared to be an enemy, and whom they say they will murder at the first opportunity. Recently a sailor got a short term in Oahu prison. He was employed in the same gang at Makiki as the negroes, and to him they confided their plans of escape and asked his cooperation. They realized that he would soon be free, and figured out to a nicety the day of his release. They told him of the wrongs they alleged had been done to them, and said they would be avenged and would compensate the man of the sea liberally for any help he might give them. The sailor thought it best to keep on friendly terms with the trio during the time he remained in prison and so promised to do anything they wished, knowing that the promises would not have to be kept.


The negroes showed him a tree near the lantern bushes and but a short distance from where they were working. They declared that they would run, in making their escape, by this tree and then into the dense lantern thickets of the hills back of the quarry. They told the sailor that he should get a gun or revolver and ammunition, which should be placed at the foot of this tree, and when they were escaping they would secure it as they passed and be able to kill the Warden and beat off any pursuit that might be made by police.

The sailor readily agreed to do this. He also agreed to have the gun in place by Thursday, and so on that date the three negroes made a break for liberty. They chased right by the tree, but found no gun there, for after being released from prison the sailor decided that his best course would be to get a ship and start on the work of the sea again. He did not get a vessel immediately and yesterday morning read of the escape of the negroes. Then he told the story as related above to Captain Bray of the Sailors' Home.

That Woods, the life man, is a most desperate character, no one doubts. While being brought into the prison after his recapture he joked with the officers escorting him. "I'm in for life; no reason for this. If I got to stay there I'll make some reason for it, you wait, I will kill some one," he said, and a moment later he espied a Hawaiian girl whom he had seen each morning and evening on his march to and from the stone quarry. He shouted: "How do do!" The girl shook her head and said: "Too bad, too bad!" The three negro convicts are now in solitary confinement in darkened cells.

Shot for a Joke.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—After suffering intense pain for two days, asserting vigorously, meanwhile, that his foot had been injured by a charge of shot from his own gun, Charles Hasser of Union Hill has confessed that he was shot by a companion. Fear that he would die under the operation of amputation of the foot caused the boy to tell the truth. He said the companion had threatened to leave him alone in the Hackensack Meadows to bleed to death if he did not say he had shot himself. Hasser said he agreed to do this to save his life. He declares his companion shot at his foot while they were joking. The young man who did the shooting will be arrested.



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TUESDAY : NOVEMBER 11.

FIXING RESPONSIBILITY.

When the amendments to the organic act are in order one should be framed giving the Governor, who is held responsible for the administration of the Territory, the sole power of appointment and removal; or, in default of that, all heads of departments should be made elective and responsible to the people. In the latter case the grand jury and the courts would act finally in the matter of removal for cause.

Either recourse would be an improvement of the situation as it stands. It is intolerable to think that men who have confessed the use of public money for private purposes and who have received Territorial funds in their official capacity, other than their salaries, the only record of which appears in their private bank accounts—it is intolerable, we say, that such men, having been removed or suspended, should be given a legal chance to force themselves back into office. Such a thing ought not to be possible. That it is possible, except for the saving agency of a grand jury, is a defect of the organic law which ought, as soon as Congress can act, to be remedied.

Observe Governor Dole's position: The appointments of certain department chiefs were made under duress, in part exercised by the Home Rule, anti-Republican Senate, which gave the Governor to understand that it would provide no funds for carrying on the government unless it could have these men in office. The Governor's own selections were turned down. As there was nothing against the fiscal integrity of the new aspirants at the time, they were appointed. At once they set themselves up as independent powers; at least two of them did, serving notice that they wanted no advice from the executive. They did as they pleased; they put Home Rules and loaders into clerkships and even went so far as to pour public money into the tills of every worthless little anti-Dole and anti-Republican paper that might start up or already be in existence—money for advertising which did not advertise, and for job work which went without competitive bids. Then when the Governor finds them using public funds as a part of their private resources and suspends one of them—another running away—he is told that he has no right under the law to detach a delinquent public servant from his opportunities for plunder. When he suspends an auditor who is also accused of betraying the public confidence, that official brings suit for the recovery of his office. If he gets it back where do the interests of the taxpayers come in?

We are aware that the proposal to give the Governor the sole power of appointment and removal will be described as a step towards despotism; but that is precisely what the more advanced municipal charters enact for the mayors of cities. When Brooklyn got its new charter and Seth Low went in as mayor he appointed all heads of departments and then took the unadvised resignations of each man in writing. That gave Brooklyn the best government it ever had; and if the system had been instituted here the present troubles would, in the main, have been avoided.

The elective system is the next best recourse. One or the other should be adopted.

Since James H. Boyd was detached from the responsible office of Superintendent of Public Works, Home Rule journalism has been at a low ebb. Judging from the way every little gutter-snipe sheet which attacked the business interests of the community and the administration in whose responsibilities Mr. Boyd shared, was fed with Public Works' advertisements and job printing, the political sympathies of the late Superintendent were not hard to account for. Giving aid and comfort to the enemy, not only in job work and advertising but in places on the public payroll, was the alpha and omega of the Boyd policy. Even Theresa's newspaper organ was kept up while it lasted by these misdirected contributions of the taxpayers. It never mattered whether such papers had any circulation or not—if they were strongly enough Home Rule and bitterly enough anti-missionary, the Department of Public Works supported them.

When Honolulu gets its cable and its dry dock at Pearl Harbor, visits of ships like the New York and Oregon will not be so few and far between. It is quite likely, by that time, that Oahu will become the winter rendezvous of the North Pacific fleet. These are good waters for maneuvering, the climate is healthful and the vessels, once in telegraphic touch with Washington, can be sent to any destination—the South, San Francisco, Panama, Samoa, Guam, Alaska or the Philippines—in short order.

The New York, famous as Sampson's flagship at Santiago, is a welcome as well as a conspicuous visitor. Interest in her is great and it is to be hoped that the public will be given an ample opportunity to go aboard.

The appearance of the plague in Yokohama requires increased vigilance here, not only as to incoming passengers from that port but over Japanese provisions, where the chief danger lies.

A shyster is a lawyer who stirs up litigation and supports litigants.

INCREASED DURATION OF LIFE.

It is not surprising to learn that the average duration of human life is slowly increasing. Statistics show that the median age in 1900 was 22.8 years as against 21.9 years in 1890. By the median is meant the age which divides the population into equal parts—so many under it and the same number over it. The causes of this increase, an increase which has been noticed for about forty years past in all civilized countries, are not far to seek.

In the first place we must consider the remarkable advance in medical science since the discovery of ether which gave surgery the potent aid of anaesthetics. Not so many years ago a man needed a pretty fair constitution to survive a doctor and an exceedingly robust one to cope with a surgeon. Now the proportion of cures in all the hospitals is appreciably greater than it was ten years ago, to say nothing of the beauteous years that saw the last of the "old fashioned practice." Educated physicians and surgeons are able to do things which, in comparatively recent years, they themselves would have deemed impossible. "If we had known the X-ray," said Dr. Shrady, "we could have saved the life of President Garfield." The value of this discovery is now being shown even in the treatment of cancer. The germ theory, the serum treatment, the development of electrical devices—all these things are doing their part in warding off disease and lengthening the span of human life.

Next in importance is the growth of public respect for hygiene. It is no longer the custom in country villages and even on farms, to build houses without some arrangements for bathing. The writer personally knows of a prosperous village of an Eastern State where, twenty years ago, there was not a single bath tub. Now this purifying agent is the rule there rather than the exception. Science has also applied itself to ventilation, and new houses and many old ones get the benefit of it. In the matter of the choice and preparation of food, things have also been looking up. Cooking schools; new recipes in the papers; increased travel, taking people from small places where cooking is hasty and poor to large ones where cooking is regarded as a fine art; the wider distribution of food by rail, giving each little place a variety to choose from; the prevalence of cheap, but wholesome canned fruit, which enables a family to tone its system up with fruit acids when fresh fruit is out of the market; the gradual eliminating of fried meats and soggy biscuits; the introduction of health foods and a lessening in the per capita bulk of food consumed; the teaching of health laws in the schools and other kinds of provender—all these things have told for better health and longer life. To the general credit of hygiene must be added the abandonment of the old method of putting wells and cesspools close together.

Nor must the cult of the athlete be forgotten. A hundred years ago the typical undergraduate of the college and high school was a pale and spectacled youth with narrow shoulders and a bulbous forehead. So he was sixty years ago. About 1830, the fashion among women was to cultivate the manners and tastes and if possible the anaemic look of the invalid; and the reigning beauty was the pallid young woman with shoulders sloping like a steep roof. Forty years later she was cultivating the tightest of stays, the highest of heels and the bizarre figure called the "Grecian bend." Now the spirit of college people, men and women alike, is in the direction of a sound body as well as a sound mind and the health-seeking habit is spreading outside the scholastic walls. The stoop-shouldered young man and the bloodless young woman are not approved any more; society wants the massive structure and the rounded curves. Gradually we are building up a race which may compare physically with the ancient Greeks—the polo playing, bicycling, footballing, yachting, golfing and pedestrian race which already is moving the median line up another notch. It ought to be possible within the twentieth century to add measurably to the number of people who are hale at eighty and not wholly incapacitated at ninety.

ATTACKS ON THE CABLE.

The army and navy officers at Washington who are alarmed over a statement that the Pacific Commercial Cable Company has made an agreement with the British Colonial Cable Company to land the British line had better have verified the story before having fits. So far as anyone knows at this end, the two companies are not in contact on any such proposition. The Mackay people are not nursing competition; that is not their business. As to the British they are not known to have gone so far as to make a proposition; but when they do, it will be of course to the United States government. Assuredly the New Zealand premier, who has the project in hand, does not intend to do his negotiating with the Mackay company.

One of the noteworthy points in the army and navy outbreak is the eagerness with which a pretext is sought to make war on the Mackay enterprise. The truth is that the old bureaucrats who were behind Corliss in his fight, want no cable that they do not build and control. The people want an American cable, but they are quite well satisfied to have it in private hands, knowing that the United States can control it in time of war. And they particularly want it built by private capital so that it will be constructed in this generation. The lesson of canal delay has been pretty effectually taken to heart by the nation at large.

The negro convict, Woods, does himself more harm than any one else by his efforts to escape and by his threats of murder. His life sentence for a small burglary was so palpably unjust that he might, through good conduct, have earned an executive pardon in the course of two or three years. But his intractable nature and his blood-thirsty menaces, make clemency out of the question. He has proved to the public that its interests are most secure when he is in prison, tied to a ball and chain.

The charge made by Home Rulers that Delegate Wilcox brought in his lever bill at the instigation of Louisiana cane planters who wanted to associate the name of Hawaiian sugar with a communicable disease, may be difficult to prove but it is not hard to believe—at least so far as the Delegate himself is concerned. One chief reason Wilcox became persona non grata to the President and to leaders of the House and Senate was his constant association with flagrant "jobs." If there was any questionable scheme in the air Wilcox was in for it. The salary grab bill which he introduced, not only had for its object the doubling of his own pay, but it was coupled with a clumsy effort to bribe his fellow-members and the President himself. A man in Oklahoma wanted a blanket railroad franchise, worth millions of dollars, and Wilcox was instantly ready to introduce a bill giving it to him outright. The Tramway and Kohala jobs are also in point. It would certainly have been easy for the Louisiana men to approach Wilcox with the lassaretto scheme and its success would have put a great deal of money in their pockets.

THE OREGON.

The Oregon is to the American navy what the old Victory was to the English navy. Together with the flagships of the Austrian navy, and the Matsumoto, to the navy of Japan. Though her honors are shared with Dewey's Olympia, she signals, in a special and peculiar way, the respect and admiration which all unprejudiced men must feel for her war marine of the United States. Her record of speed and endurance in a rush of over 10,000 miles; her battle from afar; and her tremendous fighting strength and energy when the struggle was on, has given her a place in history which few vessels of war ever are able to reach.

It is not a new thing, however, for America to set the pace in ships. For sixty years the fastest and staunchest merchantmen afloat, were the clipper ships of New England. It was the United States that gave the modern navy to the world, the Confederates inventing the ironclad and the Northerners the turret system, while both share the honor of inventing the torpedo boat. In yachting we have held the America cup against all comers for over half a century. It is not surprising, therefore, that among the first battleships of the new navy should be such a magnificent vessel as the Oregon; and that even she is being outclassed in potential might by some of the newer ships of the Yankee fleet.

The deep red afterglow, the usual sign of a great volcanic outburst, has been seen on us again during the past few evenings. On this account the coming mail from the Coast will be awaited with a special interest. It may be recalled that the late Oriental advices spoke of rumblings in a Japanese crater, Bandaisan, and it is possible that this sleeping monster has awakened at last and begun to spout its ashes to the sky.

BY AUTHORITY

PROCLAMATION.

I, SANFORD B. DOLE, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, hereby convene the Senate in Special Session on Thursday, the Twentieth day of November, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Two, for the consideration of such public business as may be brought before it.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed:

Done at the Capitol in Honolulu this Tenth day of November, A. D. 1902.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
By the Governor,
HENRY E. COOPER,
Secretary of the Territory.

6322

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, November 10, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		450
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		40
SUGAR				
Am. Agricultural Co.	5,000,000	30	29 1/2	30
Haw. Com. & S. Co.	1,000,000	100		27 1/2
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,512,750	100		28
Pepee Co.	2,000,000	30		29
Honolulu	750,000	100		110
Honolulu	2,000,000	100		11
Honolulu	500,000	100		108
Honolulu	500,000	100		108
Kibbel Plant, Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50		8
Kipahulu	100,000	100		70
Koloa	100,000	100		70
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100		114 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100		82 1/2
Onomua	1,000,000	20		6
Ookala	500,000	100		10
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	500,000	100		12
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	500,000	100		12
Olovalu	100,000	100		130
Panama Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	600,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Peepee	2,500,000	100		150
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		100
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100		55
Waialua	700,000	100		280
Waianae	92,500	100		
STRAKHEID CO'S				
Wilder S. B. Co.	500,000	100		100
Inter-Island S. B. Co.	100,000	100		97 1/2
MICHAELSON'S				
Haw. Electric Co.	250,000	100		85
Hon. E. T. & L. Co.	250,000	50		25 1/2
Metall. Tel. Co.	50,000	10		15
O. E. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100		90
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. B. & C.				
Haw. Govt. B. & C.				
Hon. E. T. & L. Co.				
S. B. & C.				105 1/2
O. E. & L. Co.				104 1/2
Oahu B. & C.				
Oahu B. & C.				105 1/2
Oahu B. & C.				105 1/2
Kahuku B. & C.				

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.
One hundred and fifty Oahu paid, 512

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss Helen Eames of Wahiawa is the guest for a few days of Miss Katherine Smith.

Queen Liliuokalani, accompanied by J. D. Almokru and Miss Myra Heleluhe, will leave for the coast on the Ventura.

Deputy Marshal F. C. Handy returned on Saturday from Hawaii where he served the papers in a Hilo bankruptcy case.

News has been received of the marriage of Miss Ella M. Rogers of Providence, R. I., to Clark J. Giddings of Oahu, Hawaii.

The annual meeting of the Kaula Telephone Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of the company on Friday, Nov. 28th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Among the political rumors floating about is one that Wilcox called on the Queen and assured her that he intended to join the Republican party and support Prince Kuhio.

Mrs. Jackson R. Myers of Huelo is at the Hawaiian Hotel. Mr. Myers will be here on Sunday to meet his mother and sister who are to arrive on the Sonoma tomorrow from Oregon and make their home on Maui.

Admiral Rodgers stated yesterday that the picture of the flagship New York, appearing in yesterday's Advertiser, was the best one he had ever seen. He borrowed the negative—which was made by the Advertiser's staff artist, Mr. Carl Andrews—and had prints made from it.

Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd leaves today for a visit to the Kona and Kau districts on Hawaii. Mr. Boyd has been notified that the Dakota farmers will arrive here on the 16th of this month.

There will be six families to be followed by thirty or forty more, who have been awaiting the result of the elections.

The grand jury considered the case of Nigel Jackson yesterday and may report on it today, together with the petty cases already considered. The witnesses in the Boyd case are summoned for this afternoon. It is reported that neither Governor Dole nor Secretary Cooper have been subpoenaed and the records of the Department will probably be relied upon to a large extent to prove the case.

Yellow Fever Stopped.

HAVANA, October 23.—Dr. Finlay, chief of the sanitation department, commenting upon the health conditions of Havana during the month of September, says the death rate was 17.50 per thousand.

With the end of September a full year was completed since a case of yellow fever originated in this city. This is an event which stands unparalleled in the memory of the oldest physician here.

French industries now use more than 500,000 horse-power from waterfalls, about one-twentieth of the total available.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup, is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT

A Local Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers in Honolulu.

If, when a fog horn warns the mariner to sheer off the coast, he still hugs the shore and wrecks upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light it up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning try to find out how many teeth a buzz saw has, and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good, and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man, not the medicine. If Honolulu people who have kidney complaint and backache will not take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when they are endorsed by scores of citizens, blame the people, not the indorsement. Read this indorsement:

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st. this city, is attached to the Hawaiian Interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.



Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated booklet of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General
Commission Agents, Queen St., Hono-
lulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers
and Commission Merchants, Honolu-
lu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWIS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewer
J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Import-
ers and dealers in lumber and build-
ing materials. Office, 411 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-
chinery of every description made to
order.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the
World.

In Connection With the Canadian-
Australian Steamship Line
Tickets are issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,
India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information
apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
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TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
Capital for reinsurance com-
panies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reinsurance 8,850,000
Capital for reinsurance com-
panies 35,900,000

Total reinsurance 44,750,000

The undersigned, general agents of
the above two companies, for the
Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure
Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and
Produce, machinery, etc.; also Sugar
and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the har-
bor, against loss or damage by fire or
the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watake
convince us, that price considered, the
Elgin is the most satisfactory of Am-
erican Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at
right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-
keeping and lasting qualities, and that
is why we are right in pushing the
Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,
LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agts

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool
Alliance Assurance Company of Lon-
don,
Athlone, Marine and General Assurance
Co., Ltd., of London
Scottish Union National Insurance
Company of Edinburgh
Windsor of Hamburg General Insur-
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Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Mu-
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Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been ap-
pointed agents of the above company
are prepared to insure risks against
fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and
on Merchandise stored therein on the
most favorable terms. For particulars
apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BREMEN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a general agency here, and
the undersigned, general agents, are
authorized to take risks against the
dangers of the sea at the most reason-
able rates and on the most favorable
terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Hono-
lulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the
undersigned general agents are author-
ized to take risks against the dangers
of the sea at the most favorable rates
and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SUES ON A \$4,000 NOTE

Robinson Hears a Very Queer Case.

Judge Robinson yesterday began the hearing of the suit of John Poroda vs. Harry Armitage, as administrator of the estate of Frank Peroutka. The trial brought out an interesting story, told in depositions taken at Winona, Minn. Poroda is a butcher in the city of Winona and claims to have loaned to Peroutka the sum of \$4,000 for which he has his note. The validity of the note is disputed by the widow of the deceased, who seeks to prevent the payment of the amount alleged to have been borrowed. Armitage as administrator has in his possession about \$7,500 in sugar stocks which were given to him by Peroutka, at the time of his death. The deceased was a Bohemian tailor who committed suicide in this city in April, 1900, leaving a public statement in which he bequeathed all his property to Armitage directing a number of bequests, and providing for the payment of the remainder to Poroda. From the tone of the statement at that time, Peroutka was evidently not on good terms with his wife, but left her some property.

The deposition of Poroda which was read in court showed him to be a butcher at Winona. He claimed to have lent the money to Peroutka in bills of small denominations, which he stated had been kept in his ice box, as he had no safe. Evidence was introduced also to show that at least a part of this amount had been deposited in Honolulu with the American Savings and Trust Co. The plaintiff's case was concluded yesterday afternoon at the hour of adjournment and it will be taken up again this morning.

The suit of Alice Hutchinson vs. Hawaiian Tramways Co. is to follow the Armitage case.

THE BROWN CASE.

A non-suit was granted by Judge Robinson in the case of Camacho vs. Brown on the ground that the defendant was being sued as High Sheriff instead of marshal, which position he held at the time of the alleged injury to Camacho. The attorney for plaintiff announced that a new suit would be instituted against Brown as Marshal and no appeal would be taken.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The story of an unsuccessful attempt at a double tragedy was told yesterday in Judge De Bolt's court in the trial of the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Umemoto. The defendant in this case is the Japanese who is alleged to have cut the throat of his mistress, Hachio by name, at the residence of F. J. Lowrey. Following that he attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself. Jealousy is alleged to have been the motive for the crime. Umemoto is charged with assault with intent to commit murder.

The prosecution was closed yesterday at the time of court adjournment and the hearing will be resumed this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Pedro Molino, a Porto Rican, was found guilty of receiving stolen property, by a jury in Judge De Bolt's court yesterday morning. He will be sentenced Wednesday morning.

The following criminal cases are set down for hearing today: No. 24, 30, 37, and 38.

THE DOLE CASE.

Judge Gear yesterday, upon motion of ex-Judge Humphreys, made an order requiring E. P. Dole to pay to his wife, alimony of \$150 per month and attorney's fees of \$250. This was all her attorneys asked and she was awarded the full amount.

The hearing on the motion for temporary alimony had lots of comedy in it. Mrs. Dole was present in person and whenever there was occasion interjected a word or two in a heavy aside to her counsel, which could be heard all over the court room and lent much interest to the proceeding.

There was some objection to the hearing yesterday on the part of the defendant because of the absence of an order, but this irregularity was waived and Mrs. Dole went on the stand. Mrs. Dole testified that she was utterly destitute and living upon the bounty of Judge Humphreys, who, she said, had advanced her \$75 in cash and guaranteed her other bills. Her expense, monthly, she figured as follows: Lodging at the Moana \$90 per month, laundry, four or five dollars per week, estimated car-fare fifty cents per day, back hire, \$20 per month, and clothing, stockings, tooth powder, tooth brushes, etc., she could not say, though she testified that she had but recently spent \$15 for incidentals.

On cross-examination Mrs. Dole said she had received a postal order but had not cashed it. The bills from the Moana she said had been sent to Judge Humphreys. Judge Stanley asked her if she didn't thing \$20 a month a little high to spend for back hire when she was destitute, to which the reply was that she was still the wife of the Attorney-General for the Hawaiian Islands and must maintain her position.

E. P. Dole, also put on the stand for the plaintiff, testified that his personal expenses were \$150 per month and that he had given \$5,000 of Wailuku Sugar Co. stock to C. D. Chase in trust for his son. Chase in Island Realty he considered of no value. He said he had given away all his salary since the "trouble" had begun; previous to that

half of it to his vigorously denied. He gifts was being red "He's just like voice audible all

notice of appeal. given forty-eight by alimony, court fees.

DOWDER.

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Hiram "Kolomoku" recites that Pa-

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de by which the property

was conveyed to W. R. Castle with the

orders to sell it, excepting the Kawaihau

homestead.

The proceeds of such sale amounted to

\$4,928. It is further set out that Henry

Pahau, Jr., conveyed his interest in

his father's estate to the American

Board of Foreign Missions for \$350 but

that his widow did not convey her dower

interest in the property. Pahau, the

younger, has also since died and his

widow married Stephen Mahaula and

she now wants her dower. Using the

tables of dower petitioner says that the

widow is entitled to \$228 and that he has

offered her \$285 but she demands \$415.

The petitioner asks for a citation, that

the widow may be brought into court

and her dower asmeasured.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court handed down a

unanimous opinion yesterday reversing

Judge Little of Hilo in the case of H.

Hackfeld & Co. vs. Hilo Railroad Co.

The suit was to enforce a lien upon cer-

tain property of the defendant for work

done by J. H. Smith and W. W. Corey

who agreed to do grading for the rail-

road near the Olaa plantation. The

contract was sublet to Herman Elderts

to whom the plaintiff furnished wheel-

barrows, tool, powder, etc., and for

which plaintiff was not fully paid.

Judge Little found for the defendant,

against whom suit had been brought

for the balance due Hackfeld.

The Supreme Court sends the case

back to Judge Little for a new trial.

The syllabus is as follows:

A material-man of a sub-contractor is

one of the class designated by Section

1 of Chapter 21 of the Laws of 1888 as

entitled to the lien therein provided for.

Such material-man is given the lien

by the statute even though no contract

to furnish the materials is entered into

by him with the owner of the struc-

ture.

A material-man has a right to rely

upon the lien given him by law as well

as upon the personal liability of the

sub-contractor and the presumption is,

in the absence of any showing to the

contrary, that in furnishing the mate-

rials he intends to avail himself of both

remedies so far as necessary.

The fact that the materials are charged

to the material-man's books to the

contractor alone affords some evidence

that they were furnished on his credit,

but is not prima facie evidence that

his credit was relied on to the exclusion

of the credit of the building.

Cash advanced to a sub-contractor to

be used by him in paying the laborers

engaged in grading the line of a rail-

road, is not, within the meaning of the

statute, either labor or material to be

used in the construction of such rail-

road.

When the declaration has been filed

and process issued, with the intent that

service be made promptly, proceedings

have been "commenced" within the

meaning of the provisions of Section

2 of Chapter 21 of the Laws of 1888

that "the lien shall continue for three

months, and no longer, . . . unless

the same shall have been satisfied, or

proceedings commenced to collect the

amount due thereon by enforcing the

same."

LABOR EXPERT

ON VISIT TO MAUI

WAILUKU, Maui, Nov. 8.—The News

says: Victor S. Clark of Washington

is visiting the islands for the purpose

of reporting to congress on labor con-

ditions in Hawaii. He has been on the

islands for the past three months and

has already visited all of the islands

except Maui. He reached Wailuku on

Thursday, and will remain here for the

next week.

The attention of our new representa-

tives is respectfully called to the crying

need for a wagon road from Huelo to

Nahiku, also a tourist road up Iao

Valley.

The Ladies Aid Society of Makawao

hold a bazaar sale at the residence of

Mr. H. P. Baldwin at Spreckelsville

next Friday evening, November 14.

Honolulu mail arrived on Wednesday

evening at nine, and was distributed at

once, quite an innovation on the ordi-

nary methods, which was much appre-

ciated.

Oil fuel is becoming popular on Maui,

and as soon as the difficulties in its

application as a heat producer are mas-

tered, it will entirely supersede the use

of coal.

Work is nearing completion on the

Lahaina water system, and the time is

near at hand when the people of the

palm-tree town will not have to go dry,

even if two or three saloons are closed

there.

With the present complexion of the

legislature a county seat and a new

schoolhouse are in sight for Wailuku.

Co. I, N. G. H., has secured the use

of the new Iao tables for a drill shed.

This will make a handsome drill yard.

Shipping is quite dull at all the Maui

ports at present, and will not revive

until the new crop of sugar is ready to

be moved.

The Republicans celebrated their victory

on Maui by an impromptu but

jolly loan at the Court House on Wed-

nesday evening.

SOME PRESENT CHANGES IN THE CHINESE EMPIRE

Read at Ministerial Union Nov. 8th, by Rev. E. W. Thwing.

As we look toward this colossal empire, it is difficult for us to know or realize the many changes that are slowly but surely taking place. During the past year or two since the troubles at Peking, we have heard much of the so-called reforms in government and administration. Alas, much of this is only on paper. Because of greed for money and territory the nation has missed the grand opportunity of inaugurating real reform. But changes will come, and are now working, but as is generally the rule it is from the people first. The missionary, the newspaper, the school, are making the people think. Of present changes, I might speak of the progress of railroad building, or of the new coinage for China to take the place of the cash that has held first place for over 2,000 years; or of mining that is opening up China's wealth. But I want to speak especially of the new education that is to give real life and power to these people.

EDUCATIONAL CHANGES IN CHINA.

The future of China must depend largely on the enlightenment of her people. Important changes are now being made in the educational system all over the empire. The Chinese Recorder says, "much of the new education in China has originated from the proposition made by the Protestant missionaries of Shansi that, as one of the settlements of the terrible massacres in that province in 1900, a university be established to teach western learning, and fifty thousand taels per annum be devoted to it. This proposal was made in June, 1901, and the two Chinese Plenipotentiaries approved of it.

"Two months after this, an edict was issued for establishing a university in each of the eighteen provinces. In the autumn of the same year the young and progressive governor of Shantung, Yuen Shih-kai, promptly opened the Shantung University, asking Dr. Hayes to be principal. After being promoted to be the viceroy of Chihli, Yuen opened a university in that province in May of this year with Dr. Tenney as principal. The University of Shansi, though first conceived, was, owing to unavailability, only opened in June, with Rev. Mair Duncan, M. A., as principal. It begins with a larger foreign staff of professors and better equipment of apparatus than any of the others."

Another remarkable change is taking place in the matter of education for girls. This year on June 7th witnessed the departure for Japan of eight young Chinese lady students, under the charge of a Madame Wu, the wife of a Chinese M. A., Mr. Wu Chih-kai, a native of Wushih, who also accompanied the party. These eight young ladies are to undergo a course of three or four years' education in Japan. This is a decided step in advance for China; all the young ladies belong to distinguished families amongst the gentry and literati of this province.

UNION WORK.

One of the most important educational changes in China, from a missionary standpoint, is the plan for denominational union and co-operation. In the educational and medical work of different mission boards.

I can best explain this plan for union work by giving extracts from a recent paper by Dr. Sheffield of the American Board. He sums up the work already done separately by four of the Protestant missions in North China. The Presbyterian Board has had a well equipped Christian college.

"The physicians of the London Missionary society have done good work in medical instruction. The Methodist Mission has an educational institution known as 'The Peking University,' a large name chosen not to describe present achievement but future hope. It has two well developed departments—literary and medical. The entire plant was swept away in the fury of the Boxer upheaval. The educational work of the American Board is conducted at Tungchow with well developed academic, collegiate and theological departments. Tungchow was formerly a city of sixty or seventy thousand inhabitants, but it experienced the double scourge of the Boxer movement and the occupation by foreign troops, and at the present time has but twenty or twenty-five thousand inhabitants. The new college buildings with foreign houses were entirely destroyed. Fortunately the school was not in session and but one of the students perished, while one hundred and forty of the church membership were cruelly destroyed without mercy shown to a single individual."

At a meeting for the discussion of the question of educational union Dr. Sheffield urged the benefits not only of educational union but of a deeper movement that would finally accomplish the unification of the native Protestant Christian church of China. I believe he said that fifty or a hundred years hence the names of Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalist, etc., will in China be only historical in their meaning. However at this discussion difficulties of administration were urged, and it was questioned whether after all the best work would not be accomplished by each body within its own accustomed organization. Some months later a committee was appointed by the London Mission to agitate the question of educational union. The American Board Mission responded by appointing a similar committee. As the result of an evening's discussion by these two committees, it was proposed to unite in building up and sustaining three schools—collegiate, theological, medical—with a woman's college in sight. At this point the Presbyterian Mission was invited to join the union, and cordially responded. It has been understood that the Methodist institution could not modify its present organization, but on consultation with representatives of this school the gen-

erous proposal was made that the present large grounds belonging to the university—about twenty-five English acres—be made over to the union university and the various departments be built up in close relations."

This plan was very acceptable to some, but others felt that it would be better to have the schools nearer to the various stations, where mission work is being carried on. At last a modified plan was developed by the committee of the four missions. The two scientific and literary colleges at Peking and Tungchow should be rebuilt by the Methodist or American Board Mission; the London Mission would build the medical department; and the Presbyterian Mission would in like manner build up the theological department; but the teachers for all these schools should be supplied from the four missions. Each of the four mission boards will appoint three members of a Board of Trustees which shall be a corporate body with power to hold property in its own name. These trustees will have direction of the entire university educational work. Missionaries teaching in a given department will be supported by their respective Boards.

Special departments will for the present continue to be the property of the mission building up the department. On the mission field there will be a Board of Managers, six appointed by each mission. This Board will have control of all departments of the university, appointing teachers, arranging curricula, etc. Each mission represented in the union will have the privilege of placing a teacher in each of the schools at once. In the two collegiate departments, when twenty students from a given mission are under instruction, a teacher from that mission will be required. In the medical and theological departments there will be equality in the teaching staff from the outset.

In the discussion representatives of the Methodist mission said that they had no anxiety as to the type of theological teaching their students would receive in such a union theological school, that they had used a theology with their classes (prepared by a Presbyterianist) for many years. The speaker said on this occasion that he was sure that the Methodists were as good Calvinists as the Congregationalists and Presbyterianists, and the two latter a little better Armenians than the Methodists! We hope for the best results in thus permitting theological students to listen to the setting forth of the great truths of our common Christian faith from the lips of those who represent slight denominational variations, but who stand together for all that is vital in the Christian spirit and purpose.

There are several manifest and important benefits that will be experienced by all denominations from this plan of educational union. (1) There will be considerable economy in the teaching force. In Christian schools in China giving instruction in Chinese learning, in specific Christian and Biblical lines, and in western science and general literature, the number of teachers required is out of proportion to the number of pupils. In union schools larger classes can be organized without increasing the number of teachers. (2) There will possibly not be economy in the expenditure of money for the educational plant and equipment, but this plant and equipment will be far more complete than it otherwise would have been. (3) The enlargement and unification of educational work will tend to improvement in the grade and quality of teaching and beget in students a respect and enthusiasm for learning that could not be awakened and sustained in smaller schools. (4) Perhaps the unifying effect on the general mission work will be the grandest result of all.

This is a most noteworthy effort in the direction of union work on the mission field and will do much to strengthen the cause and make clear to the Chinese what Christianity stands for. The Chinese so often ask why we have so many names and fail to see why there are so many differences in our Christian church. We are all one with one Master and the time is coming when on the mission field at least this unity will be clear to all.

OTHER CHANGES—MORE PROGRESS OF MISSION WORK. Reports come of many additions to the churches. New and larger churches are taking the places of those destroyed. There is a spirit of friendliness toward Christians.

GOOD NEWS FROM CANTON. The Rev. A. A. Fulton reports, June 1st, that during the previous seven months, 224 adults were received by baptism into the Christian Chinese church.

The six chapels destroyed during the Boxer troubles have been rebuilt. In one case a deed of property worth \$1,200 was handed to the mission by a few native Christians, and they also agreed to supply nearly all the money to erect a chapel, the cost to be in the neighborhood of \$2,000.

The hospital for women and children was formally opened in June, 1902, by the Honorable Robert McWade, U. S. Consul. This is the first hospital to be set apart exclusively for women in southern China. The Chinese gave the lot, costing \$3,000.

The foundations for the building of the Women's Medical College have already been laid, and the building will soon be completed. This structure is very beautiful, and will be of untold value in the education of women. What the Chinese women suffer through lack of proper medical help cannot be adequately described. The hospital is nearly self-supporting.

The Medical College will be self-supporting from the start.

A Chinese woman has given 2,000 Mexican (\$2,000) for the purchase of a piece of property next door to the hospital. The gift was conditioned on

the erection on the ground of a hospital ward for children. A portion of the money for this children's ward has already been secured.

A building to be used as an annex to the college, and known as the Nurses' Training School, is also in process of erection. The cost of this extra building has been defrayed by a gift of a thousand dollars from a generous friend of the Board. The entire plant—Hospital, Medical College for Women, the Ward for Children and Nurses' Training School, will be worth in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

Pray for Canton.

So changes for the better are coming throughout the whole of China. May the time soon come, when a new and Christian China may stand in strength and power, commanding the respect of all nations, making her own people happy and being a blessing to the world!

WANTED TO MARRY ALICE ROOSEVELT

WAUKESHA, Wis., Oct. 25.—Ferdinand Kenzel, a laboring man residing at Delafield, was yesterday examined as to his sanity and committed to the hospital. He is laboring under a delusion that he has been promised the hand of Alice Roosevelt as soon as the President should die. He has made plans for a wedding. There were several unusual features about the case. He had bought a ring at a toy store, which he declared was given him by the President in behalf of his daughter. This ring was one which retails for about ten cents, and has a green glass setting. At his home he has another ring, brass, eighteen carats fine, with which he was to make Miss Roosevelt his bride. Then he had also purchased some linen table cloths of turkey red, napkins of bandana blue, and other similar home furnishings. He said they would have to start cheap, but maybe Teddy would give him some white stuff later on. He is well educated, and speaks five languages fluently.

THE WATER CURE NOT POPULAR

HAVANA, Cuba, October 25.—General Hernandez, Governor of the state prison of the island, has been removed from his position. The removal was the result of a complaint to the Supreme Court in which it was charged that he administered to the prisoners as a punishment for violation of the prison regulations not only the so-called "water cure," such as was practiced in the Philippines by the American soldiers in the province of Samar, but that he also frequently used the old Spanish bastinado, in which the prisoners are bound prostrate on the ground and a lash applied to the soles of their feet.

General

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ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.
Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.
The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., 214 Broadway building.
(Signed) **ELMER E. PAXTON,**
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2333

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Mixture**

**THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
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It WARMS THE CIRCULATION, CLEANS
THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES,
whenever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
Borers of all kinds. It is a never failing as-
sured cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cleans the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything injuri-
ous to the most delicate constitution, it
gives it a trial to test its value.

**THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
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FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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of long-standing cases. ALL CHAM-
BERLAIN'S PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR
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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that
they get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp in
Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture
bottle in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH
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The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Works, Centerville, Pa.
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

**RUBBER
STAMPS**

MONEY FOR HILO DOCK

**Contract Let and
Bonds Will Be
Sold.**

HILO, November 7.—The stockholders
and directors of the Hilo Dock Com-
pany held a meeting last Monday in
the offices of the First Bank of Hilo and
transacted important business in con-
nection with the financial and con-
struction phases of the big improve-
ment. The meeting confirmed the sup-
plementary contract made with the Ter-
ritory binding it not to take over the
dock until after a period of five years.
This deal was made in order to facili-
tate the floating of the dock bonds, the
men who are to furnish the money not
caring to advance the same for a short-
er length of time.

The contract for building the dock,
made with the Hawaiian Engineering
and Construction Company was also
confirmed and it is thought actual work
will begin by the 20th of the month.
F. J. Amweg who will have charge of
the work will arrive in Hilo Novem-
ber 19th. The metal for the dock will
arrive by the Roderick Dhu in the
meanwhile.

The money to be realized by the com-
pany from the sale of bonds will be
\$75,000, which will be furnished by the
territory and capital.
The directors of the company were
also authorized to close a contract with
the Hilo Railroad Company under the
terms of which all the freight handled
by that road will also be handled by
the new dock company. This includes
besides the Puna and Olaa sugar, the
freight of several other large concerns
and brings the dock company an addi-
tional valuable asset.—Tribune.

WILL GIVE UP GARDENING.
Two white men who have been en-
gaged in truck farming in Kaunama
for four years past have decided to give
up and return to California. They say
that the first cabbages grown by them
were so large that it was necessary
to use an axe to cut them. Afterwards
they grew smaller with each successive
planting until now they cannot grow
one as large as a baseball. The men
have enough fertilizer with each crop
but it seems that the plants, when quite
young are attacked by a small white
fly which obstructs development. Pine-
apples thrive well and reach an average
of seven pounds each. Up to date no
pest has attacked their plants and the
men say that after an experience cov-
ering a period of four years during
which they paid great care and atten-
tion to soil they have decided that pine
and bananas are the only fruits that
will thrive and that the returns from
those are not sufficient to warrant their
remaining.—Herald.

WON THE MOCK ELECTION.
J. Castle Ridgway, Republican dis-
trict committeeman, introduced a vot-
ing innovation in the schools this year
which should become the regular prac-
tice each campaign. He enabled the
school children to vote upon the respec-
tive tickets in the field for honors.
The election was held last Friday in
the schools at Hilo, Mountain View,
Papahou, Haheo, Onomea, Hakalau,
Honoum, Pepeekeo, Pohakupuka, Lau-
pahoe, Paaulu, Kaapahu, Honokaa
and Kukuhihale.

The total vote cast by these young
Americans was 749, of which 491 were
for Cupid and 258 for Wilcox. The
school children were provided with
printed ballots and they went through
with the process of voting with the
same sense of dignity and display of
decorum shown by their elders last
Tuesday. They were allowed to vote
without any electioneering from old
people and their collective ballots show
a great preponderance of Republican
sentiment in the rising generation.
The Republican senators Desha and
Paris received 452 and 403 votes respec-
tively. Pua and Woods received 219
and 249 respectively while the indepen-
dent candidates received less than 100
each. The school boys also elected the
Republican candidates for the House
with a whoop. Lewis received 429
votes, Kauwila 408, Paty 401 and Pritch-
ard 415. Fernandes led the Home Rule
ticket with 235 votes.—Tribune.

LITTLE SUSTAINED.
The district magistrate sustained the
circuit judge in the Lyman-Winter
case. The case of the Central Meat
Market vs. Frank L. Winter came up
before the district magistrate last week
on a new motion to open the judgment
against the garnishee. Judge Hapai
was obliged to hear argument on the
decision of Judge Little and after sev-
eral days of consideration sustained the
reasoning of the circuit judge and
granted the motion to reopen the case.
An appeal has been taken from the
decision of Judge Hapai sustaining Judge
Little and the entire matter now goes
before Judge Little to find out whether
the latter will sustain the former.—
Herald.

JAPANESE CELEBRATION.
Monday was Japanese day in Hilo
and the members of the colony in this
district gathered in force at Hooulu
park to celebrate the birthday anniver-
sary of H. I. J. M. Emperor Kinjo.
A number of invitations had been is-
sued to white residents and they were
well represented in the grand stand.
The committee in charge of the stand,
Mr. Shimamoto, had arranged so that
one section was devoted to their ex-
clusive use. The morning was given
up to athletic events, which seemed to
be very much enjoyed. The fencing by
several sets of Japanese residents was
particularly enjoyed by the Japanese
and was watched with interested won-
derment by the white visitors. The
afternoon was given up to horse racing
and there were some very interesting
events. In the evening there was a
performance at the Japanese theatre

and the place was crowded to the limit
of its capacity.—Herald.

NEWS NOTES.

As usual there will be good racing at
Hooulu park on New Year's Day. Man-
ager McKenzie has announced a fine
race card which will attract the best
horses on the island. Besides the racing
there will be an effort made to hold a
polo tournament with Hilo, Honolulu,
and Maui teams competing. There has
been an offer of \$100 to bring over the
Honolulu and Maui polo teams.

The Hilo polo team with eight or a
dozen horses will be at the polo tour-
nament at Kapiolani park, Honolulu,
November 23d. The horses will be ship-
ped November 14th, the men following
on the next boat. The team will con-
sist of Messrs. C. N. Prouty, Dr. Irwin,
Ted Guard, Ronald Kennedy and W. T.
Balding. The positions of the men in
play has not been decided upon yet.

The polo players are practicing regu-
larly Saturdays and Wednesdays.
C. H. W. Hitchcock has been appointed
deputy clerk of the Fourth Circuit
court and will assume his new duties
in the near future. Mr. Hitchcock is
thoroughly versed in the Hawaiian lan-
guage and will prove a valuable addi-
tion to the court house force.

William Kinney of Kaunama, who
has been a citizen of the United States
for a half century, cast his first vote on
Tuesday. It was straight.

It is said that a Porto Rican on Maui
is recruiting a number of his country-
men on the different islands with a view
to taking them back to Porto Rico.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AND FISH.
Physicians Say There Is No Con-
nection Between the Two.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Much
interest has been caused among physi-
cians here by a recent report from
Robert McWade, United States consul
at Canton, in which he says:

"Apropos of bubonic plague, I feel it
is my duty to say to you that in my
experience, fish-eating people are those
first attacked by the awful scourge,
and who die from it in the greatest
numbers. My experience has been that
of such able specialists as Dr. John M.
Swan and Dr. Adolph Razlag, and I
have noted the same conditions in Bom-
bay, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hongkong,
Swatow, Canton and Chinese towns
and villages along the banks of the
great rivers and their tributaries. I
venture to suggest that this fact may
be worthy of the consideration of the
medical department of our govern-
ment."

Mr. McWade's idea of the eating of
fish as a cause for bubonic plague is
by no means new, but upon the receipt
of his report, the Marine Hospital
service made a thorough investigation
of it and former similar reports.

It has been known ever since the in-
vestigation of bubonic plague and its
causes was taken up by the service
that most species of wild animals and
fish are affected with a plague. The
different families of wild animals are
affected each by a disease confined to
it alone.

Some time ago a report came from
Japan that plague in the human race
was caused by germs received in the
eating of fish. The Japanese specialist
Nickeladi made a thorough investiga-
tion and after many experiments stated
that the plague reported in fish
families was in no way similar to bu-
bonic plague, and in no way could
germs from the fish cause plague in
the human race.

Surgeon-General Wyman of the Ma-
rine Hospital Service states in con-
nection with Consul McWade's report that
if bubonic plague is prevalent among
the inhabitants of towns and cities
along the water front and among fish-
eating people, it is due only to the ex-
posure undergone by them, and by
their insanitary mode of living.

Dr. Wyman explained that it had
been demonstrated beyond dispute that
the germs of bubonic plague first be-
came evident in the lower limbs of
persons affected, and in like manner
the plagues attacking wild animals
were first to be noticed in their feet,
but although the first symptoms
of these diseases are very similar,
their effects and conditions are in no
way alike.

Regarding the first evidences of the
disease in the limbs, he said that with-
out doubt the prevalence of bubonic
plague among fish-eating people was
caused by the reception of the germs
of the disease in abrasions of the feet
and legs, which was made possible be-
cause these people wore no shoes or
other protection.

Dr. Wyman and his assistants are
positive that bubonic plague is not
caused by the eating of fish.

**PLAGUE IN
YOKOHAMA**

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 29.—The bubonic
plague has broken out in this city and
the inhabitants of Kargandori Goehome
have been removed to the former Kan-
agawa fort. An area has been isolated
and the houses purchased for burning.
The inhabitants of Yumota, alarmed
by the rumbling in Shiranase, are pre-
paring to move.

The sugar consumption tax may be
increased from 20 per cent to 70 or 80
per cent to provide funds for naval
building. A revenue of 12,000,000 yen is
expected.

Burglars Use Chloroform.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Burglars have
succeeded in entering the apartments
in a hotel in this city, occupied by J.
B. Lowman and his brother of Louis-
ville and Judge Van Epps, who was for-
mally years trial judge in the Supreme
court in Atlanta, Ga. A valuable split-
second watch belonging to the Low-
mans who own a string of horses, and
money said to amount to several thou-
sand dollars, was secured. It is sup-
posed the burglars chloroformed the
Lowmans. Judge Epps, who occupied a
receiving room, was not aroused and
the property was not missed until
several hours later. The burglars are
supposed to have climbed the fire es-
cape to effect an entrance.

MONIED MEN ON HAWAII

**The Tour of Sugar
Plantations Is
Made.**

HILO, Hawaii, November 7.—The Hilo
Tribune has the following account of
the visit of the California capitalists
to the island plantations:—It is always
pleasant and refreshing to the people
of these islands to see the beaming
faces of parties of tourists—among
them faces, for the most part, that
show acquaintance with cooler and
more invigorating climates than that
in which we live—but it is still more
pleasing, and encouraging too, when
we know that such tourists are not
alone on pleasure bent and that now-
adays many of them combine business
with pleasure, some of them represent-
ing large monied interests on the
mainland and seeking for investments
in our huge sugar and other industries.

We have just been favored on Hawa-
ii with a visit from such a party of
tourists who have passed along the
whole windward side of this island, in-
vestigating as they went the various
sugar estates coming in their way, and
at the same time drinking the pleasures
and delights flowing from new beauties
rising ever before them from nature's
profusion in the grand gulches lining
the coast.

The distinguished party alluded to
was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd,
Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, Mr. Tournay,
Mr. Kains, and Mr. L. A. Thurston con-
ducting the party. Mr. John Lloyd
and Mr. George Tournay represent the
German Savings and Loan Society of
San Francisco, and Mr. A. Kains rep-
resents the Canadian Bank of Com-
merce. These two powerful institutions
are looking toward still further invest-
ments in these islands and, as we all
know, our recent enormous expansion
in the sugar industry and other under-
takings makes the presence of our dis-
tinguished visitors doubly welcome.
Mr. Crocker, who is also a capitalist,
and has a keen eye to business, is, no
doubt, making his own notes and draw-
ing his own conclusions from his own
observations and if he hits as surely
in business as he does with the gun,
nothing good will escape him, for he
always kills his bird when no one else
can see it till it is bagged.

The party landed from the S. S.
Claudine at Kawaihae on Wednesday
of last week, and since then, save for
a slight recollection by the ladies of the
party of the odors of the steamer, nothing
has happened to mar their pleasure.
Hospitality has been extended to the
party wherever they found it conven-
ient to make a call. A night and part
of a day was spent at Pepeekeo, where
the ladies rested and the gentlemen
either visited the cane fields or soaked
themselves under the flow of water
from the flume. Mr. and Mrs. Deacon
were delighted to have even the short
time allotted to them to take care of
the party. From Pepeekeo a pleasant
journey was made through Hilo to Olaa
plantation. Puna and Olaa plantations
were investigated, and there the party
had an opportunity of seeing one of
the largest sugar enterprises in the islands.

Last of all Waialakea plantation, one
of the oldest on this island, was visited.
At 9:30 a. m. the party was met at the
railroad depot by Messrs. Kennedy, the
manager of the Waialakea Mill Co., and
Alexander Young, one of the owners of
the plantation, and driven to the man-
ager's residence, where a short stay was
made and baggage deposited in the
apartments allotted to the several
guests. A drive around the town and
to Rainbow falls brought exclamations
of wonder and delight. After return-
ing to the manager's residence and
strengthening the inner man a drive
was taken to the Waialakea House near
Reeds Bay, where the gentlemen en-
gaged in sea bathing for a couple of
hours or so. All are strong and good
swimmers as is also Mr. Ronald Ken-
nedy, who had joined the party. A
little amusement was afforded now and
then to the ladies—Mr. Crocker and R.
Kennedy had struck out for sea neck
and neck laughing and joking till Ron-
ald suggested the possibility of the
presence of sharks out in the open,
whereat Mr. Crocker swung on a pivot
and struck out for the little bay he
had just left, leaving Mr. Kennedy far
in the rear and with an expression in
his face that Mrs. Crocker said denoted
fear—at any rate Mr. Crocker is a fast
swimmer in toward shore.

Another incident, this time at the
expense of another gentleman, who had
got hold of a bathing suit much too
small for him in both latitude and longi-
tude which, when pulled upward and
downward by his friends as a tailor
does to make believe he has succeeded in
a good fit, was all right. Had he
stood still on the rocks high and dry
the fit might have been all right, but
when he plunged into the water and
struck out for the mouth of the bay,
which he did nicely, the lower part of
his suit went lower and could not be
readjusted till he could get on to a rock.
At this moment Mr. Crocker, who was
sitting where the man wished to land,
to assist him up on the slippery rocks,
took hold of the upper part of the suit
near the neck, this widened the same
between upper and lower garments
very much, and the whole was done in
such a peculiar manner that, together
with the other members of the party,
the victim of the ill fitting suit not-
withstanding his temporary embarrass-
ment had to join good naturedly in a
hearty laugh. Other incidents during
the bathing caused considerable fun.
After the seaside frolic all drove to the
manager's residence again, where the
ladies rested while the gentlemen took
a locomotive and a covered car for a
survey of the cane fields, returning
before dark and in time to take a fresh
water bath and prepare for dinner.
About 7 o'clock a sumptuous dinner
was served, which well whetted appe-

HAPPILY SURPRISED

**A CLEVELAND GIRL'S UNEX-
PECTED GOOD FORTUNE**

**How She Was Made Happy After
Weeks During Which Her Life
Was Despaired of.**

"I had lost hope and so had my fam-
ily," said Miss Flora Hanna, of No. 249
Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Two years ago," she continued, "I
suffered from a severe attack of ty-
phoid fever. For three weeks my life
was despaired of and finally when the
fever left me I was so weak that it was
a month before I could sit up in a chair.
The ravages of the fever left me a
physical wreck. My blood was impover-
ished and I looked like a corpse. I
had not the slightest inclination for
food, in fact the thought of eating filled
me with disgust. I was listless and
tired. The tonics prescribed by my
physician did not strengthen me."

"I had often heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and con-
cluded I would give them a trial. At
first the pills did not seem to do me
much good and I became discouraged,
but determined to persevere, thinking
if they did not do me any good they
would not do me any harm. But I was
happily surprised, as I had scarcely
finished taking the first box when I be-
gan to improve. I continued until I
had taken five boxes. My strength
gradually came back and my appetite
returned and I was a well girl again.
I am positive that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which effected my complete
restoration to health. I have recom-
mended them to my friends and those
who gave them a fair trial have always
been satisfied with the results. A per-
sistent use of this remedy will ensure
a good complexion, bright eyes and red
lips. I know this from experience."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a
double action—on the blood and on the
nerves. It is not claimed that these
pills are a cure-all, but the very nature
of the remedy makes it efficacious in
a wider range of diseases than any
other. It is a scientific preparation de-
signed to cure disease through a direct
action of the blood and nerves. Im-
poverished blood and badly fed nerves
are the cause of nearly every ailment
that affects mankind.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale
People are sold by all dealers, or will
be sent postpaid on receipt of price,
fifty cents a box or six boxes for two
dollars and a half, by addressing Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady,
N. Y.

titles enabled all present to enjoy. After
dinner, speeches in response to toasts
were indulged in bearing upon the past
present and future of the sun kissed
shores of our beautiful islands—Uncle
Sam's newly found territory. Many
were the kind wishes expressed for the
future prosperity of the Territory of
Hawaii.

Not yet tired with all the hurried
perambulations of the party, music and
even dancing together with conversa-
tion finished a hurry-up day, and at
8 o'clock on Sunday morning the
party was escorted to the railroad station
at Waialakea, on their way to the
Volcano and lee side of the island all
feeling well, hearty and pleased with
their visit to Hilo.

Mr. Watchorn says:

"Every steamship agent alludes to the
fact that the United States immigra-
tion laws are now being strictly en-
forced there and in consequence the
Canadian route is earnestly recom-
mended as one where any one is ac-
cepted who is capable of walking off
the ship, a statement which is invari-
ably coupled with a gratuitous lesson
in North American geography designed
to impress on the emigrant's mind the
cheering information that Montreal is
a border city, from which a walk across
the border is a very easy matter, un-
attended by any inconvenience what-
ever, there being no inspection of im-
migrants at said border."

"The efficient work of the Immigration
officials at New York and other ports
of the United States not only tends to
make a farce of the commendable scru-
tiny exercised at the Belgian, Holland
and German ports, but serves to stimu-
late the work of the unprincipled list
of European steamship passenger
agents who regularly send to Canada
not only those whose admission to a
United States port is open to doubt,
or those whose admission is known to
be impossible but also those who have
actually been denied admission at a
United States port and who have been
deported therefrom according to law."

"So important a matter has the shady
immigration become in certain Italian
and Swiss towns that scores of agen-
cies exist there where a normal traffic
could scarcely justify the maintenance
of a single agency."

In conclusion the report urges that all
roads into the United States be made
equally straight and narrow.



There is this
peculiar thing
about our Hair
Vigor: it's a hair-
food, not a dye.
It doesn't turn
your hair sud-
denly black and
make it look dead
and lifeless. But
gradually the old
color comes back,
all the rich color is
used to have. And
it also stops falling
out of the hair.
Even if your hair
isn't coming out,
isn't turning gray,
isn't too short,
yet you certainly
want a fine dress-
ing for it, and here
it is.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It keeps the scalp clean and healthy,
removes all dandruff, makes the hair
grow rapidly, prevents it from falling
out, and does not allow a single gray
hair to appear.

Do not be deceived by cheap imita-
tions which will only disappoint you.
Make sure that you get the genuine
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

**You Need
These**

The articles on display in our
Ewa window are things you con-
stantly require.

Those on exhibition are only a
few we list under

**Kitchen
and Butcher
Cutlery**

ASK FOR WHAT YOU DO
NOT SEE.

In our Waikiki window we
have a new style COLD WAVE

**GURNEY
Refrigerator**

with beautiful white enameled
provision chambers. At a glance
you can see if it is clean or not.

Also several "JEWELS"
of which we have thirty-nine
styles. The merit of these stoves
and ranges have stood the test.
A reputation which took forty
years to build up stands back of
each and every one.

Come and inspect the JEWEL
STOVE THERMOMETER AT-
TACHMENT by means of which
you can keep the oven just so.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

Dealers in CROCKERY, GLASS
and HOUSEFURNISHING
GOODS.

65-55-57 King Street.

**THE FIRST
American Savings &
Trust Co.**

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. F. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and
interest allowed for yearly deposits at
the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.
Rules and regulations furnished upon
application.

The Queen will leave for Washing-
ton on an early steamer.

When you cannot sleep for coughing,
it is hardly necessary that any one
should tell you that you need a few
doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
to allay the irritation of the throat, and
make sleep possible. It always cures
and cures quickly. All dealers
and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co.,
agents for Hawaii.

FISHES OF HAWAII'S WATERS

Dr. Evermann's Fine Collection of Them.

(Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, October 25.—United States Consul Haynes, at Rouen, France, sends the following information to the State Department regarding beet root culture and sugar yield in France:

The culture of beets is one of the greatest industries of northern France. The law of 1884 permitted it to flourish in spite of keen foreign competition. But at present, the industry is threatened. The International Congress held at Brussels, to the terms of which France has agreed, will destroy all the benefits of the law of 1884. Foreign markets will be closed to French sugar. The only market will be a home one. The consumption of sugar in France at present is annually about 450,000 tons. The production, which is more than 1,000,000 tons, will be cut down more than 50 per cent—that is, the land utilized for raising beet roots must be reduced one-half.

Sugar producers and manufacturers say that the market would be better if the heavy taxes upon this aliment were taken off. If this is done, the buyer, instead of paying from 50 to 60 centimes (9.65 to 11.58 cents) the livre (1.1 pounds), will find it everywhere for 25 to 30 centimes (.425 to .579 cents)—the only condition, which will save the culture of the beet root. This solution is advocated not only by the agricultural associations in the regions directly interested, but in all others. The project presented some time ago by M. Caillaux, which will doubtless be taken up when the Chambers reassemble in October, provides that all bounties, without any distinction, be suppressed; that the manufacture of sugar become the same as that of any other product; that all accessory taxes be abolished; and that the principal taxes be reduced from 60 centimes to 40 centimes (11.58 cents to 7.72 cents). Very few believe, however, that this will be done.

The Journal Officiel publishes the results of the sugar harvest ended September 1, 1902. The number of factories in activity was 332, and they used 9,350,851,795 kilograms (20,614,887,367 pounds) of beet roots, against 8,717,439,216 kilograms (19,218,466,496 pounds) for 334 manufacturers in 1900-1901. The average for each factory is thus shown to be 28,165,218 kilograms (62,093,035 pounds), against 26,100,117 (57,540,318 pounds) for 1900-1901. The total output of refined sugar has been 1,111,069,922 kilograms (2,449,564,750 pounds), which is greater by 18,079,054 kilograms (39,857,082 pounds) than that of the immediately preceding harvest. The yield of refined sugar is 11.88 per cent of beet root, against 12.53 per cent in 1900-1901.

Dr. Barton W. Evermann, ichthyologist of the United States Fish Commission, is on his way east from San Francisco with the collection of fishes made by the Albatross expedition in the Hawaiian Islands during the past summer. Dr. Evermann is spending a few days with his relatives in Indiana, and will arrive in this city the last part of October.

The collection he brings with him contains many new and rare specimens, and there are many specimens of the species discovered in the expedition of last year. Many of these are remarkable curiosities, and the coloring of the entire collection is more brilliant and more varied than that of the birds of the world combined. The specimens themselves do not retain their colors in the alcohol in which they are preserved, but drawings have been made which show the beautiful and variegated colorings.

Some of the varieties were found at the bottom of the sea, at a depth at which any land animal or fresh-water fish would be crushed to death by the pressure of the water. At a depth of four miles the pressure of the water is 9,000 pounds to the square inch, and the Albatross made some discoveries at that depth. A fish ten feet long at that depth would support nearly 9,000 tons. The water at that depth is dark and ice-cold.

Many of the fishes have porous bodies, through which the water passes, the weight of the water being thus lessened. Some of them carry phosphorescent lamps, with which they search for food. On account of the expansion of the air these deep sea fishes burst near the surface of the water, and the more delicate specimens especially disintegrate entirely. It is not among these specimens that the beautiful coloring is found. Below the light level the color is dark and but slightly varied. The fact that many varieties have phosphorescent light has suggested to the scientist that there is much phosphorescent light at the great depths of the sea, and as all of the fishes have eyes there is certainly some use for them. Experiments with photographic plates proves that the sunlight penetrates but a short distance, so that it must be upon some other kind of light, or a new kind of X-ray not known to science, that the fishes of great depths depend. A thousand varieties have been taken below two miles, and of these little is known, since the collection is so small that none has been dissected on account of the value and rarity. Half of the bed of the ocean lies below this depth, so that science has a wide field for study. It is not likely that the larger fishes

have been caught in any of the dredging, being powerful enough to escape, or wary enough to avoid the net. The trap invented by the Prince of Monaco for deep-sea fishing is some times used, but that, too, would hardly capture a monster of the deep. The fact that science has discovered a thousand varieties of life in all this expanse of sea indicates that it is a fish world of itself of which man knows little or nothing, so that the stories of sea monsters and sea serpents may have some suggestion of truth, even if they are in themselves the result of imagination. The deeper soundings made by the United States was nearly six miles, so that there may be another and a lower world far more mysterious.

HARVEST G. WALKER.

GREAT ENGINEERING FEATS

Never before in the history of the world have so many grand engineering feats been in progress or in contemplation as at the present time.

In Africa the completion of the great dam across the Nile at Assuan a few weeks ago marks the first step in restoring to Egypt the fertility which made it the granary of the world in the time of the Pharaohs. When supplemented by that at Assiout, at a total cost of \$25,000,000 for the two dams, Egypt will have a reservoir of a billion cubic yards of water every year, thus removing the annual fear of shortness of crops dependent upon the risings of the Nile. When the great "Cape to Cairo" railroad scheme, born of the brain of Cecil Rhodes, the "empire builder," and now taking practical shape upon the conclusion of the Boer war, has only become a fact England will not only demonstrate her suzerainty over "the Dark Continent," but also her fitness for leadership by giving to it a greater relative rank and importance in the world than it has held since the building of the pyramids or the fall of Carthage.

In Asia the building of the trans-siberian road by Russia has marked an era in that continent's progress. In Europe the Simplon tunnel, begun in 1898, is more than half completed, and it will probably be finished in two years on schedule time.

As to America, the completion of the Chicago drainage channel at a cost of over \$30,000,000 and the subway now in progress in New York are engineering feats that in an earlier period would have been ranked among the "wonders of the world." The Canyon Diablo viaduct of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad and the Mount Tamalpais Railway near San Francisco are further illustrations of railway engineering of the kind that conquered the High and Pike's Peak, made the summit of Mount Vesuvius a railway station and gave to travelers the picturesque views of the Mauch Chunk, Mount Lowe and Mount Washington railways. South America also has similar and perhaps even greater engineering feats in mountain railroad climbing.

Most of these great engineering triumphs are the result of private enterprise and are proofs of the value of individualism as a factor in the world's progress. What governments can do, has been shown in the trans-siberian enterprise and will be exhibited on a still grander scale in the near future by the greatest of all modern engineering feats—the building of the isthmian canal, to which the resources and faith of the government of the United States are pledged.—New York World.

WOMEN IN JOURNALISM.

Not a few of the women who have gained notable success in the newspaper field within the past decade have graduated into higher literature, such as play writing and story writing, and have thus achieved additional reputation. Others have sunk the undoubted promise of their future into the more pleasant paths of domestic life.

The question of the suitability of the journalistic field for women is one which may be looked at from many vantage points. Where there are so many who have made successes in this line, who shall say that it is not a desirable one. The same rule applies to this as to every other walk of life requiring good health and nerves, grit, perseverance and steady, earnest industry. It is generally acknowledged that the work of journalism is a difficult one even for men. A woman, over-sensitive, and not of good constitution, and, above all, without plenty of pluck, might better choose some other arena for her battle with life than a newspaper office.

There are, of course, numerous departments of the work, such as book reviewing, art criticism, fashion writing and the like, that are admirably conducted by women who are rarely brought in contact with the actual life of the office and its politics, but these positions are the plums that do not fall in every lap, but are apt to come as rewards for harder work in other fields.

The almost constant association with men in the editorial department of a paper, the discipline of the office, the late and irregular hours, as well as the nature of the work itself, are not calculated to increase the gentleness or reserve of a woman's nature, while, on the other hand, all these are factors which will educate and broaden the mind and familiarize the woman writer with life in its real and varied aspects. But there is an undoubted tendency toward the deadly blight of "new womanism" to the girl in this work which it is difficult to escape. There are undoubtedly women who have preserved their womanliness, not only of soul, but of manner, through years of journalistic work which has taken them into scenes unpleasant to look upon and more unpleasant to write of. They have learned to accustom themselves to the unconventional office work, and the frequent brusqueness of editors, understanding that the present attitude of men employed upon a paper is one of kindness, good fellowship and sympathy for the woman workers on the staff.—Kate Masterson in the Era

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Deha for the marriage of their daughter Helen to C. H. Siemsen. The ceremony will be celebrated at Bishop Memorial chapel on November 20th, to be followed by a reception at the Kamehameha Girls' School.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Even the most confirmed pessimist of the city, after spending a day on Merchant street just now, would feel that there is in the air a better sentiment. It has found expression in many ways, first in the looking up of the prices of shares, and second in the inquiry for properties. The absence of a boom, except in Olan, which was only a few hours long, and which left the stock still in fine shape, is one of the good signs, taken in connection with the advance in other stocks.

There is a little better feeling in the money market, the taxes being already partly paid and some men are releasing cash each day. It is believed that there will be some more money for loaning very soon and the demand will absorb any offerings in this direction. There may be a longer wait for the ten per cent of the fire claims, which now depends on the Supreme Court. The money is in the hands of Treasurer Cooper. There is some feeling that this cash should come out as quickly as possible, as it would nearly all pass into circulation at once.

The order of Judge Edging, relieving Receiver Scott, and placing F. L. Dorch in control of the Kona Sugar Co. means the end of the estate under its present corporate existence, as the same order makes it the duty of Dorch to sell every thing on December 4th. Jacob Cooper is now there for the purpose of looking over the estate, and it is reported that there may be something done as a result of his plans for the development of the district.

The principal business of the week on the Exchange was done in Olan, which opened with a rush going to \$13.50 for paid and \$11.50 for assessable, on sales of five shares each, and which before the close of the Monday session was pushed up another dollar on the same size transactions. There was simply a speculative market however, for later in the week the stock went back to \$10 and \$12, at which there is a brisk demand for it, but there is none on the market at the ruling figures, the sales making the last quotations being of five and nine shares respectively.

Of the rest of the list there was noticeable the most active feeling in Pioneer, which sold fifty shares at \$85. This is in fact an advance steadily from \$60, and it is regarded now as an investment stock, all the speculative value having passed in the recent valuable improvements. Ewa, starting the week with sales of ten shares at \$23.25 was sent up with sales of fifty at an eighth better figures. Six Kahuku at \$22, an increase of \$2 in the price, completed the record of the week's transactions.

In addition to these sales there was some inquiry for Waiwala. The stock is now held at \$55 bid with \$65 asked and it is certain if there was any that could be had, it would fetch more than the bid price. The stock is in strong hands and there seems no chance that the price will fetch it out just now. Oahu is strong and there is a general better feeling. This is in line with the San Francisco market where the stocks are held at improved figures all through.

There is some foundation in fact for this better feeling as the discrepancy between the price of beets and centrifugals is marked. If the two were on the basis which prevailed a year ago the selling price of centrifugals would be one-fifth of a cent higher than it now is, and there seems every chance that this condition will obtain very soon.

REAL ESTATE.

The inquiry for house lots continues and there is some prospect of a revival of building. The most ambitious residence in prospect is that which W. R. Castle, Jr., is planning on his block at College Hills. This will be a residence on the approved lines for the tropics, with large living rooms below and apartments for the family above stairs.

In the line of business blocks the most prominent new construction is in the building of a block of four stores on the lot owned by the I. O. O. F., in Fort street at Chaplain lane. This has been given to Miss Maude Deitz on a comparatively short lease and she is putting up a line of four store buildings there.

The Knights of Pythias are considering the improvement of their holding on Union street at the corner of Garden lane. This wedge shaped lot runs back 140 feet on Union until it has a base line of 95 feet between the two thoroughfares. The plan is to erect a three-story building with basement. The ground floor could be cut up into five stores, while the second story would furnish rooms for physicians or dentists, and leave the upstairs room for the lodge. The committee is now looking into the matter and believes that it can finance the scheme on the basis of some \$25,000. The land belongs to Mystic Lodge and is not under lease.

The records of the week show little transferring. The lots are the small ones and there is a feeling of better times to come so that neither party to a prospective deal is making any great effort for business.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of Deeds filed for record November 3rd, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
A. R. Souza—A. R. de Souza..... D
D. de Mattos—A. F. Mendonca..... D
T. M. Kallau—K. Haole..... D
Wong Wo Chen—Loo Hong et al..... D
W. B. Kikoo-paa and wife—Mrs. K. Kukua..... D
F. Clark et al.—O. de V. Faria..... D
Keaweamahi—B. Nakou..... D
P. or B.—Kekula et al..... D
M. Field and husband—Walluku Sugar Co..... D
Jno. Magoon—T. M. Quinlan..... D
J. A. Magoon et al.—G. U. Hind..... D
Kohala Sugar Co.—Jas. Wight..... D

List of Deeds filed for record November 5th, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
Dowsett Co., Ltd.—U. S. of America..... D
Tr. Dowsett Co., Ltd.—U. S. of America..... D
O. R. & L. Co.—U. S. of America..... D
A. M. Souza and wife—N. Fernandes..... D
M. da C. Galante—N. Fernandes..... D
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.—Bank of Hawaii, Ltd..... Tr D

Oct 25—J. H. Schnack and wife to E. S. Dunbar, D. lot 22 of Gr. 3643, Maunaloa Heights Addition, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1800.

S. M. Kanakani and wife to Pasu-hau Sugar Plantation Co., D., Grant 2493 Weha, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1000.

Oct. 27—Naehu (k) to Bernice E. L. Handley, D. lot in R. P. 2957, E. lot 4777, Ahp. Anahola, Kauai. Consideration \$190.

S. K. Kao and wife to Roda K. Rose, D. pc land Waipouli, Kawaihau, Kauai. Consideration \$10.

Kukalahiwa and husband to Emma L. Williams, D. lot in R. P. 2050, Wehau, pc land, building, etc. Keekaha, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

Emma L. Williams to Kukalahiwa and husband, D. Grant 2050, Wehau, pc land, building, etc. Keekaha, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

Malla (w) to Chas. Kaluahuine, D. R. P. 5218, lot 3401, Waipouli, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$20, etc.

Oahu Cemetery Association to Priceline E. Hassinger, D. 1 lot Nuuanu road Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$75.

A. Gouveia and wife to Mrs. E. Schaefer, D. lot 20, map 8, of Land Patent 4392, Waiakoa, Kula, Maui. Consideration \$750.

Walluku Sugar Co. to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., D. 4 lot in R. P. 2164, lot 4808, Waikapu, Maui. Consideration \$200.

Walluku Sugar Co. to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., D. pc land Walluku, Maui. Consideration \$100.

J. K. Kaunamano, by Mortgagee, to Rosa P. Kaunamano, D. R. P. 1995, cor. Nuuanu Ave. and Wylie street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$3100.

J. K. Kaunamano, by Mortgagee, to Rosa P. Kaunamano, D. lot 15 of kul

1145, Kailu tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1250.

Rosa P. Kaunamano to R. W. Davis and wife, D. R. P. 1995, cor. Nuuanu Ave. and Wylie St., Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$4000.

E. Malla and husband to J. A. Magoon, D. Ap. 1 of R. P. 4620, kul. 7472, Honokohau, Maui. Consideration \$120.

Geo. V. Jakins and wife to F. M. Swazy, D. Grs 3701B and 3402, Alaekila, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$99.

Pahunani and wife et als. to S. M. Kanakani, D. int. in kul. 4461, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$30.

S. M. Kanakani and wife to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., D. 1/2 int. in R. P. 6630, kul. 4461, Puuohala, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$114.50.

Oct. 28—M. R. Nakapushi (widow) to F. W. Swazy, D. 1 a. land of R. P. 2221, Paauilo, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$300.

H. Henning and wife to M. Pereira, D. lot 15, blk. C, Villa Franca Addition, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$910.

M. D. Monsarrat to Manuel Cook, D. lots 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44, blk. 1, Kaplani Park Addition, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$224.

Chow See, by attorney, to Sarah Savidge, Rel. D. int. in kul. 11,215, Ap. 2, Kamanuval, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

K. Kalehuna and husband to Sing Chong & Co., D. int. in pc. land, Wailuku, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

Palolo Land & Imp Co., Ltd., to J. M. Lydgate, D. lot 15, blk. 107, map 1, Palolo Valley, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$800.

Territory of Hawaii, by Governor, to M. Kekuanana, D. pc. land King street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

G. W. R. King of the Audit office is now on Maui examining into the books of the special accountants on that island. There is no set time for these investigations of accounts, and public officials are likely to have an expert drop down upon them when least expected.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson Smith & Co. agents for Hawaii.

CUTICURA

REMEDIES THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap


Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one Soap all that is best in the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of Aust. Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LERON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Passengers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this date as or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
BOHRA	NOV. 14	CHINA	NOV. 15
BARBIC	NOV. 22	DORIC	NOV. 25
EDGECOMB MARU	DEC. 2	NIPPON MARU	DEC. 5
YOKO	DEC. 10	PERU	DEC. 12
COCHO	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 19
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 26	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 27
PERU	JAN. 3	KOREA	JAN. 5

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.



Will it Spread?

What? Fame or Paint?
Both.

Its fame has gone
broadcast and all
users know that it
spreads well under
the brush.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT.

Covers Most, Looks Best,
Wears Longest, Most Economical,
Full Measure.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd. CORNER PORT AND KING STREETS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

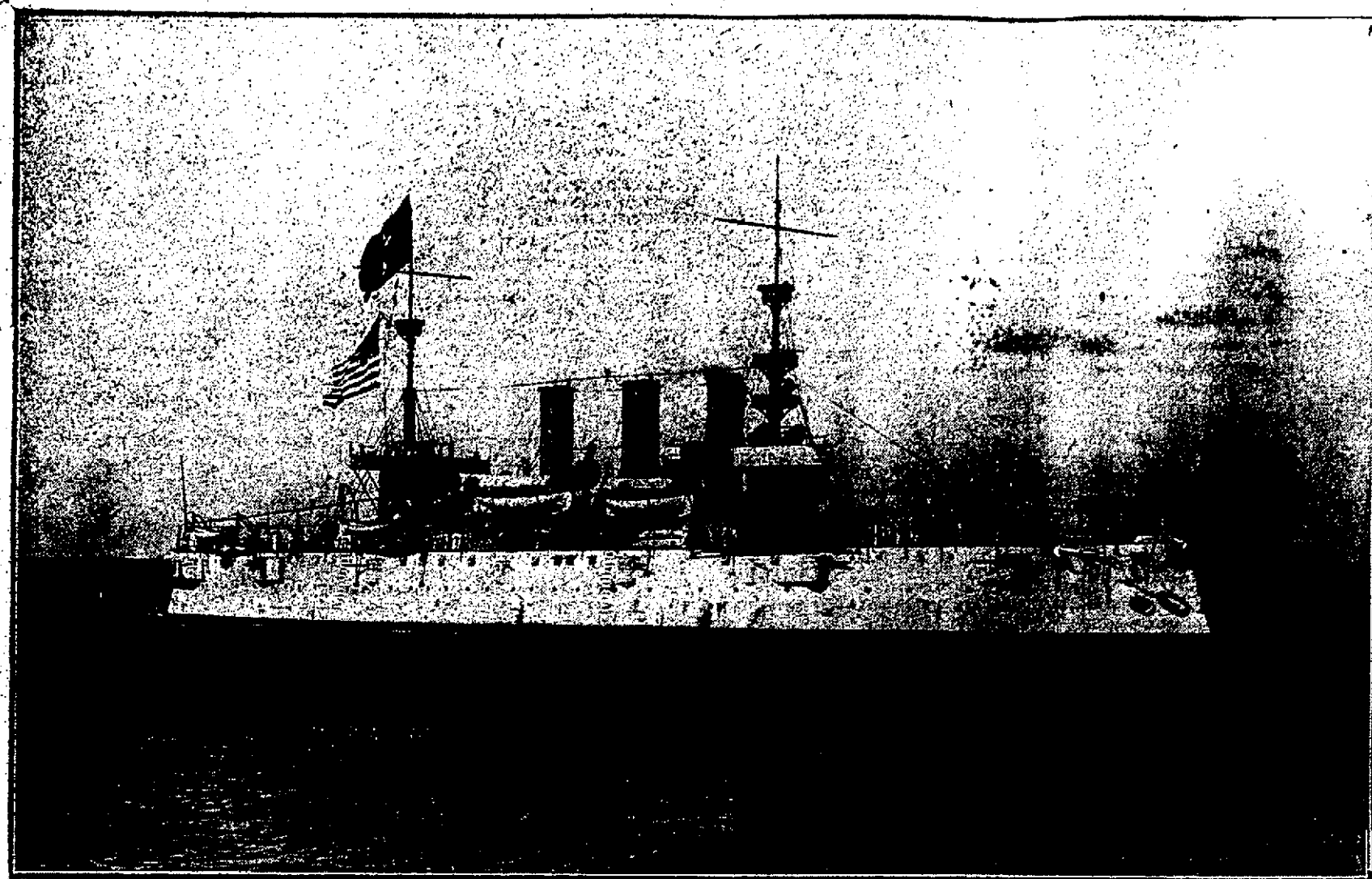
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/4, 2s 1/2 and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, 24 Great Russell St., J. V. Davesport, London, W. C.

CRUISER NEW YORK WILL LIKELY REMAIN IN HONOLULU TWO WEEKS



THE U. S. FIRST CLASS ARMORED CRUISER NEW YORK, CARRYING THE FLAG OF REAR ADMIRAL RODGERS.

Uncle Sam's fine, first class armored cruiser New York, with over five hundred blue jackets on board, arrived off the harbor early Saturday morning. Later the monster floating steel fortress was piloted by the channel and berthed at the Naval wharf by Pilot Cameron with less trouble than would be experienced in getting an island steamer into the same berth.

The New York comes from Yokohama, and although not expected until today made excellent time on the trip. She left Yokohama two hours ahead of the Hongkong Maru, and made the trip in ten days and twenty hours. Although beaten by the Jap liner it is no disgrace to America's fastest cruiser. She did not hurry or she would have been in port hours before the Jap steamer.

"You made a fast run," commented a visitor aboard the cruiser yesterday. "Look a-here, mister," replied a solidly constructed blue jacket. "If it's fight you're looking for you'll be amply accommodated aboard of this brig. Beaten by a Jap boat, a tub! Go chase your turned up trousers, and look out that the rim of your hat don't get wet. We came along easy under three boilers, but if we'd a put our whole bunch of hot air workers in business we'd a beat your Hongkong Maru into port by two days, twenty-three hours, eleven seconds and a half. Mister, if I cud get liberty I'd ask you to go ashore and buy me a drink, but as the honors are against you and the liberty against me, we'll call it square by asking you to tip your eady in honor of the grand old flag that floats from the back door of one of the best homes afloat."

OFFICERS OF THE NEW YORK.
The New York has been the flagship of Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, who has been on duty on the Asiatic station, and is now on her way to San Francisco, where Admiral Rodgers will hand down his colors and say good bye to life on the billowy waves.

probably to take command of the Brooklyn Navy yard. The officers and passengers at present on the cruiser are: Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers; Personal staff—Chief of staff, Captain M. R. S. Mackenzie, flag lieutenant, Lieutenant D. F. Sellers; aide, Lieutenant S. P. Fullinwider. Officers of the New York: Captain M. R. S. Mackenzie, commander; Lieutenant Commander I. S. K. Reeves; Lieutenant E. E. Capehart, Lieutenant W. H. G. Bullard, Lieutenant C. D. Stearns, Lieutenant P. Symington, Lieutenant (J. G.) W. H. Gherardi, Lieutenant (J. G.) A. H. McCarthy, Ensign A. W. Johnson, Midshipman J. C. Fremont, Medical Inspector D. N. Bertolette, P. A. Surgeon M. S. Elliott, Pay Inspector H. E. Drury, Chaplain J. P. S. Childwick, First Lieutenant U. S. M. C., W. L. Jolly, Boatswain Philip Mullen, Chief Gunner John J. Walsh, Gunner Thomas Smith, Chief Carpenter J. B. Fletcher, Warrant Machinist H. E. Kershaw, Warrant Machinist John Dexter, Warrant Machinist E. A. Salvator, Warrant Machinist J. J. Corino, Warrant Machinist J. J. Burgess, Pay Clerk O. F. Cato. Passengers to San Francisco: Commander H. R. Galt, Lieutenant Commander T. W. Ryan, Surgeon G. P. Lumsden.

FINE FIGHTING MACHINE.
Although the New York's guns are some of them of old pattern, she is still a fine type of a speedy fighting machine, and in the past has shown under Phillip, "Fighting Bob" Evans, Sampson and Casey the kind of metal she is made of. She is 385 feet in length has a tonnage of over 8,200, carries eighteen guns, has twin screws, and is about as speedy as they make them.

BIG CREW ABOARD.
From present indications the 500 men who "silver the timbers" on board the New York will leave a pot of money in Honolulu, as Wednesday will be pay day. The cruiser will probably remain here two weeks, and many of the men having to be transferred to

the Oregon to go back on the cheerless Asiatic station wish to "blow the stuff" on American territory. The men on board the New York have every imaginable kind of Oriental product stored away aboard, and many of the men would like to stow some of this stuff in Honolulu if they can escape the eagle eyes of Collector Stackable's men. The curios are of all kinds, and range from a tree one foot high and twenty-four years old to a rooster that has a tail sixteen and one-half feet long which has to be done up on sticks. A marine made a statement yesterday to the effect that the blue jackets had three thousand tea sets stowed away on board. But not many of the men have been given "shore liberty" yet, as the officers wish to keep good track of them until 350 tons of coal have been safely stored away in the cruiser's bunkers, for the navy man has a peculiar habit of overstaying leave, if he gets ashore, until he knows all the coal has been taken aboard the vessel.

THE GRANDSON OF PERRY.
On July 14, 1853, Lieutenant Perry landed at Kurehama, Japan, and awakened the people of Nippon from a sleep that had lasted for centuries and centuries. The Japs were grateful afterwards to Perry, and so raised a monument at Kurehama to perpetuate his memory, so that it was fitting that nearly half a century afterwards, on July 14, 1901, an American cruiser should anchor within four miles of the new monument, and that a grandson of the famous commodore, Rear Admiral Rodgers, should walk down the New York's gangplank and unveil the monument erected in memory of his ancestor by a strange people. Rodgers became the pet of the Emperor and of all the Japanese nobility, and it is said that he was loaded with tapestry, curios, and various other gifts, said to be valued at over \$20,000. These curios are now aboard the New York, and much pillkka may result when the Admiral tries to pass them through the

customs at San Francisco. Among the most curious of the gifts is a fascinating, longhaired, little Japanese pug dog—a gift from the Emperor. As a companion, piece to the dog the Admiral has a cat which was sent to him from the far north of Japan. The cat acts as a father to the dog, as it is twice the size of the latter. But these gifts go far to show that the Emperor and his people wish to cement in every possible way the good feeling existing between Japan and America.

TRANSFERS TO THE OREGON.
All of the men on the New York have over two years' service to do yet in the navy, and many of them are to be transferred to the Oregon and will go back to the Asiatic station. As the New York draws 27 feet of water, and came into the Naval berths safely, it is thought that the big battleship Oregon will be brought right in, and if this is done it will make a big showing in the eyes of naval men in favor of the utility of our harbor.

CHURCH SERVICES YESTERDAY.
Promptly at 11 o'clock Sunday morning a bugle sounded on the cruiser for church services, and as the Rev. Father Chidwick, the Catholic priest who is chaplain of the New York, commenced his services a white pennant bearing a blue cross in its center was hoisted above the stars and stripes. After the services were over there were many visitors aboard the vessel, but there may not be many today as the crew will be handling 350 tons of coal that is to be taken into the vessel's hold to make the trip to San Francisco with.

"FIGHTING BOB" IN COMMAND.
All along the Asiatic station there will probably be a revolution in the English language now, for Rear Admiral Rodgers turned over his command at Yokohama to Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, whose first duty will probably be to revise the Chinese-English dictionaries so that in future they will contain a few "Melican swear words."

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Minn.
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for Headaches and Colds, I never
—Mrs. Kate Bowers, Nokomis, Ill.

He at all Druggists

more than a native will sweat here in midsummer. The Captain then made him eat and after his hard work and sweating the ship had a ravenous appetite but the other natives protested that it would be no use. A kahuna was at work and the kahuna must be satisfied.

"The skipper went straight after the sailor and made him labor. He also made the native believe that he was the king of kahunas and that his orders cancelled those of the lesser kahuna in Honolulu. The result was that the man thoroughly recovered. And you won't believe it but a few days later when the whaler was lost and the crew picked up by the whaler Three Brothers the only native saved out of the twenty-two was the one that had been 'kahunaed.' After the Three Brothers brought this party down there was never any further attempts at the kahuna business among Hawaiians on whalers in the Arctic. I believe that this 'king of kahunas' was Captain Green."

of the Pacific," the Korea, is scheduled to arrive from San Francisco on Thursday morning but there is every prospect that Captain Seabury will try to continue his record-breaking tactics and may possibly get in here tomorrow as he has stated that he can make the trip here in less than five days from San Francisco and the Korea's speed in crossing the Pacific from Yokohama to San Francisco certainly indicates that the big vessel is capable of doing what Seabury says she can do. As the Pacific Mail wharf is not dredged deep enough to accommodate the Korea and as the cruiser New York now occupies the main berth at the navy wharf it is quite likely that the new Bishop Estate wharves will be used for the first time when the Korea arrives and that the vessel will be berthed there. At the passenger office of the Pacific Mail Company it was stated yesterday that no definite arrangements had been made as to where the vessel will be berthed on this call here. The Korea should bring the news from the general elections in the States.

MAY ESTABLISH A FLEET HERE

"I would not be a bit surprised," said a naval man yesterday, "to see some startling change on the Honolulu waterfront at the first of the year, or shortly after the cable between San Francisco and Honolulu is placed in operation. I believe that the Navy Department has a surprise in store in the way of utilizing Honolulu as a station for a small fleet of perhaps a battleship and a swift armored cruiser, a torpedo boat, a gunboat and a small destroyer. Of course, we know that such will be the case as soon as Pearl Harbor is ready for occupancy, but I believe that the navy will be strongly represented here long before that colossal undertaking is completed."

"The big ships, the New York and the giant Korea, all entering the harbor and berthing safely at the Naval wharves, are lessons to the Department in demonstrating what can be done here. Of course the difficulty in placing a small fleet here in the past has been in the fact that we have had no cable communication with Washington, and so no hurry orders could be sent to vessels here. Thus Uncle Sam has had to place his Pacific fleet at such ports as Bremerton, San Francisco, in the China and Japan waters, and along down towards Panama, where he had cable communication and could have his orders obeyed within a few hours of the time he issued them. But now that we will have a cable working here there is a strong probability that a fleet will be established here to do the 'hurry' business relating to mid-Pacific pillkka."

"From this port Uncle Sam's Secretary of the Navy could rush a cruiser to any central Pacific point much quicker than he could from any point with which he now has cable communication with American warships."

"I would not be a bit surprised to see a cruiser like the New York come into the harbor with orders to make this her headquarters."

Now that the smoke of the political battle has cleared, and men can again think and reason calmly, the matter of the defections in Honolulu should be thoroughly sifted, and every proven racial, whether haole or Hawaiian, should be severely dealt with. A needed object lesson is presented, and the opportunity should be improved for the benefit of our future office holders. Nor should the good work and in Honolulu. Now is a good time to make a clean sweep of all incompetent and dishonest office holders throughout the islands

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away.

with a fearless hand wherever such are found, so that we can start off with a high ideal established for the guidance of our future public servants.—Maul News

A Piece of Flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is better than any plaster for lame back or pains in the side or chest. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment that has no superior. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

A FOOLISH OLD IDEA.
It was once thought that a medicine was all the more beneficial for having a nasty taste and smell. We now know that such an idea is perfect nonsense. There is no more reason why medicine should offend the senses than why food should do so. Therefore, one of the greatest chemical victories of the past few years is what we may call the redemption of cod liver oil. Everybody knows what a vile taste and smell this drug has in its natural state. No wonder most people declare they would rather suffer from disease than take cod liver oil, and the emulsions are quite as foul and unbearable as the plain oil, no matter what may be alleged to the contrary. Now it is one of nature's laws that a medicine which disgusts the nose and the palate, and also sickens the stomach, can have no good effect as a medicine, because the system cries out to be delivered from it. In WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the desired miracle is wrought, and we have the valuable part of the oil, without the other. This effective modern remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. The palate accepts it as it does sugar, confectionary or cream. Taken before meals it goes to the very secret stronghold of digestive disorders; prevents and cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Throat and Lung Troubles, and all diseases due to impurity of the blood. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. Effective from the first dose. Sold by all chemists.

BY AUTHORITY.
ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ADJOURNED STOCK-
holders meeting held 3rd October, 1902,
of the Kohala Club & Transportation
Co., Ltd., the following officers were
elected to represent the company for
the year:

J. Hind	Chairman
H. Renton	Vice-Chairman
W. F. McDougall	Auditor
F. C. Pastow	Treasurer
Directors—F. Woods, H. R. Bryant, Jas. Sakai.	

F. C. PAETOW,
Secretary.

**CHAS. BREWER & CO'S
NEW YORK LINE**
Bark "NUCANU"
Sailing from
NEW YORK to HONOLULU
About Dec. 15.
For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
57 KILBY ST., Boston.
or C. BREWER & CO.,
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, Nov. 7.
Jap. liner Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from the Orient, at 3 p. m.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports, at 5:50 a. m., with 7,838 sacks sugar, 630 bags coffee, 133 sacks taro, 3 sacks awa, 29 kegs butter, 138 bundles bananas, 5 bbls. poi, 7 crates fruit, 27 bundles hides, 14 pigs, 27 head cattle, 139 packages sundries.

Saturday, Nov. 8.
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports, at 5:40 a. m., with 39 head cattle, 11 pigs, 26 packages sundries.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, from Kilauea, Hanalei and Anahola, at 5:45 a. m., with 6 bundles hides, 414 bags rice, 37 packages sundries.
Schr. Julia E. Whalen, Harris, from Hilo, at 8 a. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and way ports.
Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, 16 days from San Francisco, at 9 a. m.
U. S. first class armored cruiser New York, from the Orient, at 8 a. m.
Stmr. Noeau, from Honokaa, at 9:20 a. m.

Sunday, Nov. 9.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, at 2:45 a. m.
Stmr. Maui, from Maui ports.
Monday, Nov. 10.
Am. bark C. D. Bryant, Colley, 22 days from San Francisco; bags on deck, general merchandise.
U. S. battleship Oregon, from San Francisco, at noon.

DEPARTED.

Friday, Nov. 7.
Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Paau-hau, Kukaiau, Okaia, Laupahoehoe, Papeala and Hilo and for Lahaina and Kihel with mail and passengers only, at 5 p. m.
Saturday, Nov. 8.
Jap. liner Hongkong Maru, Filmer,

for San Francisco, at 9:20 a. m.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Nihau, for Hanamaulu, at 4 p. m.

Am. bk. Eudora, Dickson, for Puget Sound.
Rus. sp. Syld, for Puget Sound.

Monday, Nov. 10.
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Halawa, Pelekunu, Waiala, Kalaupapa, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, for Kapaa, Hanalei, Anahola, Kilauea and Kihel, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
From Kau, Kona and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Nov. 7.—From Volcano—C. A. Thayer, Mrs. C. A. Thayer, Mrs. H. J. Crocker, L. Lloyd and wife, M. P. Stephens, from Kau—Col. Norris, from Kona—A. Lewis, Jr., J. C. Cockburn, E. Thompson, F. Dorth, J. Cowan, F. Hime, Senator Kalaupapa, L. W. Gross, from Maalaea—Judge Kalua, W. Keluli, S. Kellinot, W. F. Crockett, F. B. Lyons, from Lahaina—R. W. Madden, H. Nahalelua and 48 deck.

Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Kilauea, Nov. 8.—Mr. W. Werner, Rev. Mr. Kall and Mrs. K. Kalama and child.

Per stmr. Noeau, from Honokaa, Nov. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Watt.
Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, Nov. 9.—J. A. Kennedy, H. A. Jaeger, Mrs. J. R. Bergstrom, Miss Anderson, J. S. Ferry, Mrs. J. S. Ferry, L. F. Prescott, Miss S. Kamaochoa, M. Rosenbladt, F. Crawford, Mrs. Langeheim, L. Yim and T. Amoy.

Per stmr. Maui, from Maui ports, Nov. 8.—Miss E. Kapuasia, Miss J. Kolomoku, Mrs. J. W. Keiun, Mrs. J. H. Nishwitz and daughter, Miss Pro-winkir, W. Ab Tou, Wong Hin, Ching See, O. E. Wall, D. Macrae, Father Meyer, J. D. Marden, D. H. Lewis, Mrs. J. R. Myers, Mrs. Hoffgard, Miss N. J. Malone, Geo. Tourner, A. C. Kalua, H. Crocker, J. F. Hackfeld, J. W. Vannatta.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Hilo and

way ports, Nov. 8.—H. A. Isenberg, A. Young, J. A. Scott, L. A. Thurston, C. H. Kluegel, C. H. Judd, F. C. Handy, A. A. Benson, E. C. Brown, Major W. A. Purdy, A. Hanneberg, C. Sawano, B. Baxshaw, Mrs. Jamieson, R. Mitchell, A. Morrison, L. G. Doyle, J. School-master, H. Lio Kong, W. E. Devereux, O. A. G. Miller, Rev. J. Makalo and wife, C. C. Perkins and wife, C. R. Hemenway and wife, James Hind and wife, Mrs. R. Hind, Miss Mabel Woods, C. A. Graham, J. W. Atkins, J. W. Young and wife, W. Mossman.
Per stmr. Lehua, from Molokai ports, Nov. 8.—Father Wendelin.

SAILING TODAY.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Lahaina, Kahului, Huelo, Keahe, Nahiku, Hana and Kipahulu, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Hakalau, Honoum, Pepeekeo, Onomea, Papekou and Hilo; Laupahoehoe mail and passengers only, 12 noon.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleale, Hanalei, Hanamaulu and Ahukini, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau, 12 noon.
Stmr. Noeau, Mosher, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa, Kukuhaele, at 5 p. m.
Ger. bk. Werra, Gades, to Portland in ballast in the morning, to load wheat for the United Kingdom.

Booked to Depart.

Per S. S. Ventura, for San Francisco, November 11.—Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Rathbone, Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani, Miss Myra Heleluhe, Joseph Al-moku, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hind, Miss M. R. Wood, Rev. George Meyer, A. Mac-Killip, C. E. Corwell and wife, C. A. Thayer and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Edgar Campbell, Mrs. M. M. Scott, Miss Marion Scott, Alexander Young, B. N. Hodgkins and wife, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Van Dyke, D. S. Watson, wife and child, George K. Hooper, Miss F. C. de Boom,

KAHUNA IN THE FROZEN ARCTIC

Captain Scott, the merry Scotch skipper of the bark Gerard C. Tobey, is fond of telling stories and has a cabin full of yarns. "I see that Wilcox's kahunas got bested in the election," said Scott, "and I know of another case where kahunaism was tried way up in the frozen north and suffered a bad defeat."

"Back in 1874 the whaler Desmond left Honolulu for the Arctic. She carried a crew of twenty-two native Hawaiians. Well when they got up north with snow covering their decks a native turned into his bunk. He refused to work, he refused to eat, and he refused to talk. The skipper thought the man ill but could not make out the case as there were no outward appearances of sickness. The native kept his bunk in this manner for four days. Then the word went 'round the whaler, among the natives, that a kahuna in Honolulu was praying the native to death."

"The skipper heard this and didn't exactly believe in kahunaism so he had the mate fetch the man out and they used force to keep him working shoveling snow off the decks until he sweated